The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 5996. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Attempt to Reorganize the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Probable Effect on the San Domingo Question.

Personal and Public Relations of Some Leading Senators.

An Interesting Question to Virginia Bondholders Raised.

The Resuscitation of the General Amnesty Bill.

Virtual Abolition of the Franking Privilege in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee charged by the Republican caucus with the duty of rearranging the Standing Committees of the Senate, reported to a caucus held in the Senate chamber this morning. The report, instead of making the relation of Senator SCHURZ to the party a subject of contention, adroitly turned attention from him to the San Domingo business. At the request of Senator HAMLIN, he was relieved from serving as Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, and Mr. PATTERSON was put in his place. Here was an opportunity too good to be lost sight of for strengthening the Administration in an important particular, and the Committee did not fail to see it. Mr. PATTERSON was a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and was known to be hostile to the acquisition of San Domingo, and on the pretext that he ought not to be Chairman of one important committee and still retain connection with another still more important, his name was displaced on the list of Foreign Relations Committee by that of Senator CONKLING, supposed to have an opposite opinion on this particular subject. When this report was made, an earnest, though by no means an angry debate, lasting for some time, sprung up. San Domingo was in everybody's mind, though nobody mentioned it. Mr. WILSON asked Mr. PATTERSON whether he personally desired to leave the Foreign Relations Committee, and Mr. PATTERSON said he did not. In fact, it was understood he strongly desired to remain. Again, though not spoken aloud, the fact was made known that, aside from the bearing of the change on San Domingo, it was personally distasteful to Mr. SUMNER, who at his own request was excused from service with Mr. CONKLING on the Committee for the revision of the law, after the memorable speech of the latter on the Census law, last Summer. Furthermore, Mr. CONKLING promptly declined being the cause of dissension. So the report was recommitted to the Committee for revision, and was subsequently reported with the Committee on Foreign Relations unchanged, and in that form was adopted. The other changes in the Committees are such as were indicated last night. Mr. HARRIS, of Louisiana, who was second on the Committee on the District of Columbia, takes Mr. PATTERSON's place as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate held its first Executive Session today, and referred the nominations which were sent in, over 100 in number. The nomination of Mr. DELANO as Secretary of the Interior was then promptly confirmed. There will be a session to-morrow, which, it is understood, will be chiefly devoted to Executive business. The calendar will be taken up and gone through with, and all the nominations confirmed which are not objected to. There promises to be a lively contest over the nomination of BLANCHARD as Postmaster at New-Orleans, vice Gen. LOWELL, suspended at the behest of Gov. WARMOTH. Both the Louisiana Senators will probably oppose it, and as the Senate has frequently adhered to the doubtful practice of refusing to confirm a nominee who is obnoxious to the Senator in whose State the office is located, the present nomination will probably be defeated.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met today and briefly considered the work before them. That portion of the President's Message referring to our relations with Great Britain was referred to Mr. BANKS, and that portion referring to San Domingo to Judge ORTH. Measures covering the President's recommendations will be matured for the Committee's consideration at once.

C. W. FIELD AND THE CUBAN CABLE COMPANY.

It will be remembered that at the last session CYRUS W. FIELD made charges against the International Cuban Cable Company, and that a Sub-committee of the House Committee of Commerce was appointed to investigate the subject during the recess. This Committee met in New-York about two months ago, and was then coolly informed by Mr. FIELD that all his difficulties with the Cuban Company had been arranged, and that there would be no occasion for any investigation by the Committee. The gentlemen comprising the Committee were somewhat surprised at the conduct of Mr. FIELD, and declined to be disbanded at his behest. An informal report of the facts was made today to the full Committee, and the result is that the charges are held not to be withdrawn, and the Committee will go on with the investigation, examining Mr. FIELD, as well as merchants and others who have done business with the Cable Company.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Commerce Committee of the House today revived the Sub-committee on River and Harbor Improvements of last session, viz.: Messrs. DIXON, CONGER, SAWYER, POTTER and FINKELNBURG.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

The election of a Democratic Senator from Alabama by one majority when there were Republicans enough to have returned Senator WARNER, excites considerable indignation here among Republicans, in and out of Congress. The result is attributed to the unmanly, ungenerous course of Senator SPENCER, whose political vision has not scope enough to see that he has not only done the party great injury, but effectually ended his own political life. Judge GOLDTHWAITE, the Senator elect, is highly spoken of, and will be admitted without doubt.

THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL.

As foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, the name of Vice-Admiral PORTER was sent to the Senate today for confirmation as Admiral. The probabilities are that he will be confirmed, and that action will be taken to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral when they shall again become vacant. Secretary ROBESON urges the confirmation.

BUSINESS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committee on Finance has no important bills on its files, and it will be in no hurry to put before Congress any propositions of its own or to act on any that may come to it from the Senate. At present there is a disposition to wait for the action of the House. It will probably hold no meeting till its regular day next Tuesday. Contrary to statements that have been made, no important business is under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, remaining over from last session, or otherwise, and no special meeting is expected. The regular day of meeting is Wednesday.

SAN DOMINGO.

The San Domingo question is the most prominent one before the Committee on Foreign Relations, though perhaps not the most important. The Committee is supposed to have a majority of one against acquisition on any terms. But this is not so certain. Some Senators who voted against the treaty last session, express a willingness to support the action asked for by the President, and it may turn out that an additional member of the Committee may entertain the same view. It is not thought however, that the Committee will reverse its expression of last session.

THE VIRGINIA INTEREST.

According to Gov. WALKER's latest utterances, the holders of Virginia bonds have not a very bright prospect of receiving their interest at an early day. The Governor made a speech, yesterday, at the Tobacco Exchange banquet, in which he said that he had received many letters inquiring when the payment of interest would be resumed. In reply, he could only say that when the burden of Federal taxation was removed from Virginia she would be able to resume such payment. An examination into the character of the Federal taxation from which Virginia suffers, shows that this is equivalent to indefinite postponement, if not absolute repudiation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, Virginia paid an aggregate internal revenue tax of $5,496,351 39; of this amount tobacco and spirits paid $4,832,243 30; leaving only $664,108 09 received from all other sources. Now, as tobacco and spirits are above all other articles, sources from whence permanent income is to be derived, it will be seen that if Gov. WALKER's proposition is acted on, the credit of the State enjoys very limited prospect of improvement.

GENERAL AMNESTY.

The question of general amnesty through Congress was incidentally considered in the House today. Gen. BUTLER asked for the reprinting of his bill of last session, when Mr. COX asked how soon he intended to bring it up. Gen. BUTLER said if there was no objection he would bring it up on Tuesday next, after the morning hour. There was no objection, and it will, therefore, probably come up some time next week.

POSTAGE AND FRANKING.

The House today was chiefly further occupied with the consideration of the revised Postal laws, the time being entirely taken up in discussing the chapter on the franking privilege, for which Mr. FARNSWORTH yesterday submitted a substitute. After various amendments to this substitute it was rejected, and then, on motion of Mr. HILL, the chapter itself was stricken out, which, in effect, abolishes the franking privilege, as this codifying act repeals all other Postal laws. The motion to strike out was carried by only about seventeen majority, many members preferring to vote for a modification of the bill. Postmaster-General CRESWELL was on the floor at the side of Mr. FARNSWORTH during the discussion. As this bill is a complete revision of all the laws regulating the postal service, and as it is the joint product of the efforts of the United States Codifying Commission, the Special Board appointed by the Postmaster-General and the House Post-office Committee, it is therefore a matter of unusual importance, and requires very careful deliberation. There is not a law on the statute book touching postal matters which has not been revised, and its essential features incorporated in this new codification.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DECLINE OF COMMERCE.

The Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, of which Representative LYNCH is Chairman, will hold their first meeting, this session, to-morrow. The entire subject, as heretofore referred, is still before them, and a report will be made at an early day. As usual, so much of the President's Message as relates to that matter, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, this being a Standing Committee, not, however, involving any conflict with the subjects before the Special Committee.

REDEMPTION OF LOAN CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, today, gave orders to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to notify the holders of the three per cent. temporary loan certificates, issued under the acts of 2d March, 1867, and 25th July, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date 15th October, 1867, of the denomination of $500 each, between the numbers 249 and 356, inclusive, and of the denomination of $1,000 each, between the numbers 198 and 369, inclusive, will be paid on presentation at his office; and that from and after 31st January, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any national banking association. The aggregate amount of the certificates described is $1,000,000, making the total amount advertised thus far $4,000,000.

CONSUL TO ROUMANIA.

The President has addressed the following letter to Mr. PEIXOTTE, the new United States Consul to Roumania:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1870.

The bearer of this letter, Mr. B. F. PEIXOTTE, who has accepted the important though unremunerative position of United States Consul to Roumania, is commended to the good offices of all representatives of this Government abroad. Mr. PEIXOTTE has undertaken the duties of his present office more as a missionary work for the benefit of the people he represents, than for any benefit to accrue to himself—a work in which all good citizens will wish him the greatest success. The United States, knowing no distinction of her own citizens on account of religion or nativity, naturally believes in a civilization the world over, which will secure the same universal liberal views.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

FUNERAL OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

The funeral of the late Gen. WALBRIDGE will take place from Ingleside, near Washington, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. The following are appointed pall-bearers: Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge Casey, Secretary Boutwell, Gen. Sherman, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, Speaker Blaine, Senator Wilson, Gen. Banks, Representative Peck, of Ohio, Collector Murphy, of New-York, and two yet to be selected.

NOMINATIONS.

List Made During the Recess Transmitted to the Senate—Porter Made Admiral and Rowan Vice-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, being nominations of appointments made during the recess of Congress:

Vice-Admiral D. D. PORTER, to be Admiral.
Rear-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, to be Vice-Admiral.
Commodore T. A. JENKINS, to be Rear-Admiral.
Capt. J. R. MULLANY, to be Commodore.
COLUMBUS DELANO, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Interior.
BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, to be Solicitor-General.
CLEMENT H. HILL, to be Assistant Attorney-General.
M. J. KRAMER, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark.
JOSEPH P. ROOT, of Kansas, to be Minister to Chile.
ALVEY A. ADEE, of New-York, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Miscellaneous.—A. J. Colquitt, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Ching Kiang; William R. Thrall, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio; John M. McKinney, to be District Judge of the Southern District of Florida; John A. Minnis, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama; H. J. Springfield, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; S. M. Ashenfelter, to be Attorney for the Territory of New-Mexico; J. R. Beckwith, to be Attorney for the District of Louisiana; J. Z. Ely, to be Attorney for the District of Nevada; Addison Sanders, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Montana Territory; Joseph Parris, to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents; Nathaniel Pope, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of New-Mexico; Herman Bendell, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory; Jasper A. Viall, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana Territory; William H. Odell, to be Surveyor-General for Oregon; J. W. Dexter, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Aurora, Nevada; Charles McDonald, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Shasta, Cal.; John S. Follansbee, to be Register at Shasta, Cal.; Oscar Ross, to be Receiver at Taylor's Falls, Minn.; R. J. Jenkins, to be Receiver for the Republican land district of Kansas; E. J. Evans, to be Register at Boonville, Ind.

To be Consuls.—Benjamin H. Farnham, of Mississippi, at Bombay; Henry Fox, at Plymouth; Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana, at St. Thomas; D. H. Bailey, of Ohio, at Hong Kong; R. Abercrombie, of Pennsylvania, at Tumbes; R. S. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, at Canton; Henry Houten, at Guatemala; H. H. Houghton, of Illinois, at Pernambuco; W. H. Page, of Virginia, at Port Said; Jas. W. Taylor, of Minnesota, at Winnipeg; John H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, at Leipsic; O. L. Strane, of Wisconsin, at Quebec; C. S. Mattoon, of Ohio, at Honolulu; A. Livermore, of New-Hampshire, at Londonderry; W. B. Townsend, of Rhode Island, at Cork; W. H. Vesey, of District of Columbia, at Nice; Wm. J. Wright, at Santos, Brazil; A. N. Young, of Kentucky, at San Jago de Cuba.

Collectors of Customs.—H. C. A. Kely, for the District of Michigan; Jacob Parmerter, for Champlain, N. Y.; W. R. Taylor, for Bristol and Warren, R. I.

Surveyors of Customs.—R. T. Bendle, for Houston, Texas; Isaac N. Keeler, for Albany, N. Y.; Samuel A. Orchard, for Omaha, Nebraska; J. B. Hawley, for St. Joseph, Mo.; Elias W. Fox, for St. Louis, Mo.; R. F. Parker, for Duluth, Minn.

Appraisers of Merchandise.—L. D. Ingersoll, at Chicago, Ill.; Isaac F. Shepard, at St. Louis, Mo.; M. Crawford, at Portland, Oregon; Edward G. Burrows, at Providence, R. I.; B. R. Ferguson, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats for Second District.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—William H. Barlow, for the Eleventh District of Illinois; Spencer Kirby, for the Thirty-second District of New-York; James Jourdan, for the Third District of New-York.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Hiram E. Kelly, for the Sixth District of Wisconsin; C. R. Coster, for the Sixth District of New-York.

Postmasters.—B. P. Blanchard, at New-Orleans; John H. Stewart, at Pittsburg; Horace H. Hamlin, at Augusta, Me.; and a large number of others at places of less importance, together with a considerable number of other naval promotions.

Dr. HERMAN BENDELL, late a Lieutenant in the army, was nominated today as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona. The gentleman is a resident of Albany. He is of Jewish faith, and the appointment is in accordance with a promise made to Recorder WOLF, of this city.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Columbus Delano to be Secretary of the Interior; William H. Odell to be Surveyor-General for Oregon; James Seely to be Attorney for Nevada.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, Dec. 8, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds per sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Snow.
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very brisk.	Snow.
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	Clear.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm.	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Just perceptible.	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	[illegible]
Key West	....	....	....	....	....	No report.	....
Pittsburg	....	....	....	....	....	No report.	....
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very gentle.	Snow.
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brisk.	Clear.
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Very brisk.	Clear.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle.	Cloudy.

The Nelson Wife Murder—Trial of George Nelson.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, GEORGE NELSON was placed on trial, charged with the murder of his wife by beating and kicking her on the 29th of June, from the effects of which, it is alleged, she died on the 4th July following.

The first witness called was MARGARET NELSON, a little girl about thirteen years old, the daughter of the accused. She testified that she saw her father and mother together at a stand kept by her mother in the street near where they lived; that night she did not sleep at home, but returned in the morning and found her mother in bed, with her face bruised and blackened and her eyes closed; her mother could not speak then; she was removed to Bellevue the next day, and died on the 4th of July.

HANNA CROSBY testified that she lives at No. 88 Greenwich-street; the accused and his wife lived in the basement of the same house; he came home on the night in question, about nine o'clock, drunk; about eleven o'clock P. M. his wife came in and began calling him names; she went out soon after and he followed her; they came in again, and while in the hall she exclaimed, "See what he is doin' to me!" about a quarter of an hour after the door of their room was locked, and witness heard nothing further; in the morning she saw Mrs. NELSON lying in bed suffering from some bruises on the head; NELSON did not return home after that night.

Officer STEVENS testified that he arrested NELSON in Hoboken on the 1st of July. The statement of the house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital was then offered in evidence and objected to, he being now in Europe.

Counsel for the defense, in opening, stated that they would endeavor to show that Mrs. NELSON was a woman of intemperate habits and her death the result of continued intoxication.

Several witnesses were introduced to prove the previous good character of NELSON, and one or two to show the intemperance of the deceased. The case was summed up on both sides, and the Judge adjourned the Court, reserving his charge until today.

The Crispins' Strike.

The Committee of Conference, composed of six representatives from the Crispin Association and a like number of the employers, will meet today, to discuss points of difference and, if possible, arrive at a satisfactory solution of existing difficulties. It is likely that their deliberations will eventuate in the reference of the questions in dispute to arbitration. From inquiries made by our reporter, it would appear that the strike is by no means as extensive as at first supposed. Many establishments have all the men they require working at the reduced wages. It is stated that some of the employers contemplate introducing "Chinese cheap labor," and with this view are in correspondence with the manufacturers in Massachusetts who have tried the experiment.

Deserved Punishment of Swindlers.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, WILLIAM HOWARD and WILLIAM H. JACKSON were arraigned on complaint of H. H. MILLER, of Waterbury, Conn., who charged them with swindling him out of $10. The accused carried on operations at No. 53 John-street under the names of Logan & Co., forwarding circulars by mail to various parts of the country, in which they offered to sell counterfeit money and jewelry at cheap rates. MILLER bought a package under the supposition that it contained jewelry, but found it to be filled with bits of tin-foil on opening it at his hotel. An examination of the rooms occupied by the accused revealed letters from hundreds of apparently respectable persons who were willing to engage in the business of passing bad bills. It was ascertained that they received $30,000 in forty-seven days from duped persons, and that their correspondents included a large number of Postmasters. HOWARD and JACKSON were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each by Justice DOWLING.

Personal.

In alluding, the other day, to an apology made by the *Dispatch*, of this City, for the persons who hold office under Tammany Hall, while assuming to control Republican associations, we omitted to mention that Col. DUGANNE, the late editor, is no longer responsible for the sentiments of that paper.

Mr. SAMUEL YORKE ATLEE, for many years Librarian of the Treasury Department at Washington, has just passed through this City en route for San Francisco, where he is to assume the editorial direction of the *New Age*. The varied experience and well-matured talents of Mr. ATLEE cannot fail to gain for him a reputation on the Pacific slope.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.—An important decision was made in the Supreme Judicial Court, today, whereby it denies the authority of the Police Courts to naturalize aliens under the United States law, and renders void all naturalizations made by those Courts.

TELEGRAMS.

King William's Progress to the Imperial Throne of Germany.

Speech of Victor Emmanuel to the Italian Parliament.

Free Exercise of the Pope's Religious Offices to be Secured.

AN ENGLISH RAILWAY CRASH.

Ten Thousand French Prisoners Taken at Orleans.

Alleged Enormous Frauds in Our Indian Service.

EUROPE.

The Coming German Empire—Victor Emmanuel's Speech to the Italian Parliament—His Relations with the Pope—Disastrous Collision on an English Railroad—War News—The Eastern Question.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The King of Wurtemberg has signified his concurrence with the King of Bavaria and other German Sovereigns in the proposal that King WILLIAM of Prussia assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6.—Parliament was opened on Monday by King VICTOR EMMANUEL. The King, in his speech from the throne, declared that with Rome as capital the edifice commenced by CHARLES ALBERT was crowned and the freedom of Italy completed. It was now the task of the Chambers to make her great and happy. "While we are thus happy," he continued, "two nations, glorious representatives of civilization, are engaged in a horrible struggle. We will persist in our efforts to induce them to end the conflict, and prove that United Italy is an element of order, liberty, and peace in Europe." In reference to the Pope, His Majesty said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. Improvements in the administration of the Government and development of the military and educational systems were promised. In regard to the election of Prince AMADEUS to the throne of Spain, the King said: "A sister nation has invited our son to rule over its destinies. We rejoice in the great honor conferred on our dynasty, and hope that it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain." The speech concluded with congratulations on the present condition and hopes for the future career of the nation, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the members.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A collision of railway trains occurred yesterday at Brockley Junction, near London, in which a passenger car filled with people was crushed. Five persons were killed outright and many were injured, some of whom are not expected to survive.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, via LONDON, Dec. 6—8 P. M.—The French were utterly defeated at Orleans. Ten thousand were made prisoners and seventy-seven pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gun-boats on the Loire were captured.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—King WILLIAM has forwarded the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, under date of Versailles, Dec. 5:

"The City of Orleans was occupied by our forces last night without being stormed. The Third Corps took nine cannon and one *mitrailleuse*. The Eighth Corps of the first army on the 4th inst. beat the French in several conflicts north-east of Rouen, taking one gun and 400 prisoners. Our loss was only one killed and forty wounded."

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Prussians have sent a flag into Paris, announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the Army of the Loire, with the loss of thirty guns and thousands of prisoners, and the report of the death of Gen. DUCROT.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The Russian Government has forwarded dispatches to the Government at Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, with regard to the Black Sea question. They are similar to those addressed to BARON VON BRUNNOW, the Russian representative at London. The general tenor of all these dispatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres Treating with the Rebel Jordan—Siege of Montevideo.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro, arrived here today, bringing dates from that city to the latter part of November. The Brazilian news was unimportant. The Buenos Ayres authorities were negotiating with JORDAN. The City of Montevideo was closely besieged by the rebels.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Session at Buffalo—Transportation of Imported Goods Inland—The Civil Service—Grain Transportation—Cotton—Non-Resident Traders—Gen. Walbridge.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The National Board of Trade met at 9 A. M., today, and almost immediately the delegates from Louisville took their seats. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Board considered several questions of public importance. First, that of importations direct to interior towns and cities. Resolutions were passed unanimously, asking for a modification by the Government of the regulations in regard to the transportation of imported goods from the seaport to the interior, and taking the ground that it is not necessary that cars or vessels should contain no other goods than those shipped in bond for immediate transportation; that common carriers should not be required to bear the expense of Customs inspecters, and that some plan should be devised at once whereby merchandise can be transferred directly from the vessel wherein it was imported to its place of destination.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Resolutions were reported and unanimously agreed to, expressing the conviction that the condition of the civil service is such at present that it has become a matter of grave public importance, and that there is a growing necessity for its reform, and that the early passage of a proper Civil Service law is required both for the moral and material interests of the country.

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

On the subject of the transportation of grain, resolutions were passed requesting railroad companies to give to all shippers of grain such bills of lading as would be good at the place of delivery for the quantities specified as received, and asking the Legislatures of the different States to pass laws compelling railroad companies to weigh grain taken by them and to give a receipt for the amount, and requiring them to deliver the quantity specified at the place of destination or to pay for deficiencies. In reference to the cental system, a memorial to Congress was adopted, asking that body to pass a bill for the establishment of that system of measurement in the handling of grain and other similar articles.

COTTON TARE—NON-RESIDENT TRADERS.

Resolutions were then adopted urging in strong terms the allowance of tare on cotton. The Board having previously adopted resolutions recommending the abolition of all State laws discriminating against non-resident traders and agents, a resolution was introduced asking Congress to pass a law overriding these local regulations. The resolution did not obtain the two-thirds vote necessary for its passage, and thus failed of adoption. The final vote on the resolution was: For, 38; against, 26.

MEMORY OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

After the disposal of the above subject, the death of Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was referred to. A resolution of respect to his memory was passed, and eloquent and feeling tributes to his services to trade were made by delegates. Gen. WALBRIDGE presided at the Convention held at Detroit, and until the present session has attended each succeeding meeting of the National Board of Trade. The Board then adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow. This evening the delegates are entertained at the Buffalo Club House.

CANADA.

Newspaper Comment on the President's Message in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—The Canadian papers comment variously on President GRANT's Message. The question of the fisheries attracts the greatest attention. The *Gazette* (Ministerial organ) attempts to show the inconsistency of the President's complaints with the Treaty of 1818. It says while Canada is always ready to negotiate for the settlement of all matters in dispute, it cannot submit to any stand-and-deliver arguments. The *Herald* (Independent) takes a more moderate view of the subject, and trusts there will be sufficient right feeling among the people of both countries to get over the existing difficulties.

THE SOUTH.

Reseating of a Democrat in the Alabama Legislature—The Governorship Question Approaching a Settlement—Louisiana Matters—A "Rebellious" Chinaman Shot.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 8.—In the House of Representatives to-day, DAVIS, Democrat, was reseated without a dissenting vote. The case of the Governorship was resumed today in court. Mr. BEAR, who presided over the Senate before Lieut.-Gov. MORAN was inaugurated, and refused to count the votes for Governor, was on the stand as a witness. He swore that he was consulted beforehand, and accepted the service only on a writ of injunction. He also swore that a bill was drawn in which Ex-Gov. SMITH was the complainant and he (BEAR) the defendant, and that he (BEAR) swore to the allegations in the bill of complaint. The bill was afterward withdrawn. At 5 o'clock, the whole case assuming a new phase; Judge RICE, counsel for SMITH, asked for a postponement until to-morrow morning, on the ground that by the morning the case could be settled. The counsel for Mr. LINDSAY made the same statement, and asked for a postponement. It is generally thought now that SMITH will cease all opposition, and LINDSAY quietly take possession to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—While in New-York, on Tuesday, Gov. WARMOTH received a telegram from Gen. LONGSTREET, Adjutant-General of Louisiana, informing him that affairs at Baton Rouge, growing out of the recent election, were of such a serious character as to require his immediate presence at the capital. Accordingly, Gov. WARMOTH left New-York for New-Orleans on Tuesday night.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—A rebellious Chinaman has been killed by ELIJAH WHITE, an overseer, on the Millandon plantation. The murderer has been arrested....Dr. SEARS declines to allow CONWAY to handle the Louisiana apportionment of the Peabody Fund.

Verdict Against an Ex-Rebel General for Coal Seized During the War—Sentence of a Murderer.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—The suit of RIDDLE COLEMAN, of Pittsburg, against Gen. GIDEON PILLOW, and Major J. J. MURPHY, of the late Confederate Army, for coal seized here at the beginning of the war, which has been on trial in the United States Circuit Court here, before Judge EMMONS, for the past week, was decided last night by a verdict for the plaintiff for about $40,000. Motion was made for a new trial.... AMOS CONLIN, who killed BELL PORTER two years since, has been sentenced to prison for fifteen years.

Indictment of Richmond Judges of Election for Non-Enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment—The National Tobacco Association.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—JOHN HAGAN, Jr., and W. F. ROGERS, judges of election, have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for violating the act requiring a proper enforcement of the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment at the election here on the 7th of November. The charges are that they made a distinction between white and colored voters who were in line at the polls, therefore violating that provision of the law which requires that no distinction shall be made on account of race, color or previous condition.

The National Tobacco Association has adjourned. All the old officers were re-elected. This evening the delegates remaining in the city were entertained at the Spottswood Hotel.

THE WEST.

The New-Mexico Legislature—Legality of the Session Question—Rich Silver Mines.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Dec. 8.—Both Houses of the New-Mexican Legislature are in session, but they merely meet and adjourn from day to day, without transacting any business until it can be determined whether the session is legal or not. Some of the lawyers, and nearly all the members of the Legislature, hold that the first of the biennial sessions provided for by the laws of Congress can be held now, while others hold that the first of these sessions should not be held until Dec. 1, 1871. Inquiries have been sent to Washington in regard to the dispute....Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrival of parties from the Ralston and Silver City silver mines with immensely rich specimens of ore. In a rock of 80 pounds 80 ounces of silver were obtained; another specimen yielded 10 ounces of silver from 23 pounds of rock; and many specimens are estimated at $8,000 per ton. Quite a number of persons are getting ready to start for these mines....The weather is delightful.

Burning of a Theatre in Cincinnati—The Methodist Book Concern Damaged.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The Winter Garden Theatre, on Fourth-street here, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire communicated to the roof of the Methodist Book Concern, which was in great danger at one time of being destroyed. The theatre was owned by DANIEL H. CARPENTER, whose loss is $8,000. The loss to the Methodist Book Concern, which was damaged by fire and water, is variously estimated. The loss on the stock is $15,000, on which there is $40,000 insurance, all in home companies, except the London and Liverpool and Springfield, $5,000 each, and the Bay State $5,000. The damage to the building is about $10,000; insured in home companies for $3,000, and the Manhattan and Home for $5,000 each.

A Reprobate Son—The Public Warned Against Him by His Father—National Jewish University—A Revenue Bond Case Compromised.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—A. L. TINKER, a prominent citizen and attorney of Painesville, Ohio, warns the public against honoring drafts or checks issued by his son and signed J. T. TINKER, or the old law firm's name of A. L. TINKER & SON. The firm was long ago dissolved. Young TINKER has absconded, and is now swindling his own and his father's friends by issuing fraudulent checks on Painesville banks, getting them cashed under various pretenses. He has operated in Erie, Buffalo, New-York, New-London, and Bucyrus, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The Jews here are moving to secure the location of the National Jewish University. A prominent Israelite of Lawrenceburg has taken the initiative by offering $10,000. ....The case of the United States against the estate and sureties of ALFRED P. STONE, Collector of the Seventh Ohio District, five years ago, for a bond claimed to have been forfeited for non-compliance with law, was compromised today by the defendant paying $50,000.

FRAUDS IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Revelations by an Ex-Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners—The President Promises an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. WM. WELSH, of Philadelphia, formerly the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, had an interview with the President yesterday, and subsequently made a semi-official report to the Secretary of the Interior. He returned on the 2d inst. from his visit to the eleven tribes of the Sioux and the Poncas, all of whom are on the Missouri River. He introduced and assisted the five new agents that were appointed by the President on the nomination of the missionary societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The report will encourage the friends of Indian civilization, as it gives illustrations of the readiness of that long-neglected people to profit by the presence among them of Christian ministers and teachers. Arrangements were made to establish schools, and to be followed by missions at an early day. The Governor of Dakota, having been removed from the Indian Superintendency by the President, certain abuses at the agency have been reformed. Mr. WELSH exposes the malpractices in the Indian office, which have long existed there. He saw Texas cattle, last month, that cost 2¾ cents from the drovers, delivered at the reservation, for which special favor the contractor of the Indian Bureau was paid 6½ cents per pound; $450,000 were paid for beef at this price within four months; 25,000 sacks of flour, 98 pounds each, costing $2 26 at Sioux City, were paid for at $6 50. Some $750,000 were paid to one person, the profit being about $300,000. The freight up the river was also paid at extortionate prices. Mr. WELSH asks that the whole subject be referred to the Board of Indian Commissioners for official investigation, which Board, he says, notwithstanding the special law of last session of Congress, making it the duty of the Indian Commissioners to consult on all matters involving the expenditure of money, were neither consulted nor notified. A thorough investigation has been promised by the President and Secretary of the Interior.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

An Imposing Demonstration in Buffalo—Sympathy and Devotion Expressed—The Pope the Lawful King of Rome—Co-operation to Maintain His Sovereignty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The demonstration made by the Roman Catholic citizens of this city in sympathy with Pope PIUS IX., notwithstanding the rain and muddy condition of the streets, was a most imposing affair. The route of the procession was lined with people, and the procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city. It was divided into eight divisions, each of which was headed by a band of music, preceded by a platoon of policemen. There were numerous religious societies, with banners and regalia, followed by a large number of private citizens, and a cavalcade of horsemen, which attracted great attention. Bishop RYAN opened the services at the Cathedral with a statement of the object of the demonstration, and delivered an eloquent address. Addresses were delivered in English, French and German, after which JAMES MOONEY and a committee of citizens read an address, which is to be forwarded to the Pope, and offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we here make an avowal of our most sincere homage and obedience to the See of Peter, of filial affection and spiritual allegiance and devotion to our Most Holy Father, as the legitimate successor of the Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Christ upon earth, and sympathy at the affliction and outrage to which your august person and the Church are at present subjected.

2. *Resolved*, That we deprecate and condemn the lawless injustice perpetrated in the malicious and wanton invasion of your legitimate dominion, and that we solemnly denounce and condemn the sacrilegious violence, by force of arms, which has brought under captivity your sacred person.

3. *Resolved*, That we protest against the invasion of the liberty of the Church and the subjecting to captivity of its recognized head, both as an outrage against the sacred prerogatives of your Holiness as the Supreme Pontiff, and as a violation of the rights which we, as Catholics, possess, of being governed by a chief completely exempted from, and independent of, all civil power.

4. *Resolved*, That we promise to continue in faithfulness, obedience and homage to the See of St. Peter, and that we still recognize and shall continue to recognize your Holiness as the lawful King of Rome, and that we pledge our hearty co-operation to any movement of the Catholic world, that has for its object the maintenance and integrity of your sovereignty.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 8.—FRED. BACH, twelve years of age, while attempting to recover the cap of a companion which had been blown into the river channel, was swept over the high falls near the Central Depot. The body has not yet been recovered.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The two Italians, BONIVO and GIGLIO, tried for the murder of GERALDINE, another Italian, in July last, have been convicted of manslaughter.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The grocery-store of J. H. HALL, No. 215 Broadway, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $6,000, and the building about $3,500; insured.

TOWANDA, Penn., Dec. 8.—J. P. COX, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New-York Canal and Railroad Company, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

DOBB'S FERRY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—P. HALSEY, brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed last night near this place.

Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Two of the Races Postponed—Good Attendance—Bad Day—Bad Track.

Yesterday was announced as the last racing-day at Fleetwood Park this season, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a larger gathering of spectators than usual, to see the sport. The track, however, proved to be quite muddy; the owners of the trotters did not care to bring them out on such a heavy course, and but one of the three races advertised came off, the other two being postponed.

The race of the day was between DAN. MACE's brown gelding, *Dick*, in harness, and P. MANEE's chestnut mare *Louise*, to wagon, and the contest proved a very good one. In the first heat they trotted evenly to the quarter-pole, but there *Dick* cast a shoe, and could barely keep within a distance the rest of the mile. The shoe being reset, the second heat resulted quite differently. *Louise* led a length to the quarter-pole, but there *Dick* passed her, and trotting ahead steadily, finally won the heat by a neck. In the third heat *Dick* led all through, and won by a length, while in the fourth heat, *Louise*, although she crossed the score first, was placed second for running. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Dec. 8, 1870.—Purse and stake $400, mile heats, best three in five:

D. Mace names br. g. Dick, in harness......2 1 1 1
P. Manee names ch. m. Louise, to wagon....1 2 2 2
Time—2:48½; 2:48; 2:48; 2:45.

Fire in East New-York—Three Persons Burned.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the house of Mrs. CATHERINE SANDER, situated at the corner of Baltic and Wyckoff streets, East New-York, was set on fire by the explosion of a can of kerosene, with which the lady named had been endeavoring to start a fire in her stove. The flames spread so rapidly that before any assistance reached the spot the house was practically destroyed, and Mrs. SANDER so severely burned that her life is despaired of. JOHN ADAMS and WILLIAM EDWARDS, two citizens who ran to the assistance of the sufferer, and were probably the means of saving her life, were themselves badly burned about the hands and face. The property destroyed, on which there was no insurance, will amount to $2,000.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY BONDS.

A Startling Conspiracy by Expert Counterfeiters.

ARREST OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN.

Capture of William Brockway, Otherwise Known as William Spencer—Alleged Operations of the Accused to Defraud the Government—The Prisoner Held in Thirty Thousand Dollars Bail by Commissioner Osborn.

A wealthy person, named WILLIAM BROCKWAY, alias William Spencer, alias "Long John," was arrested, early last evening, on a charge of having been prominently engaged in one of the most extensive counterfeiting conspiracies known in this country. The accused was taken into custody by Deputy Marshal ROBINSON, the warrant for his arrest being issued by United States Commissioner OSBORN, on complaint of WILLIAM P. WOOD, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. He was charged with having assisted in making the celebrated counterfeit 7-30 bond plate, by means of which bonds were printed and placed in circulation to the extent of nearly $100,000, without exciting any suspicion on the part of the Government as to their genuineness. According to the statement of Federal officials the accused commenced his operations in company with several counterfeiters six or seven years ago, or at the time that the National Government first printed bonds of the seven-thirty issue. It is said that he labored for years, with the assistance of his associates, for the purpose of engraving a plate from which to print bonds in exact imitation of those issued at Washington. The bona fide bonds were executed in such a manner that it was deemed utterly impossible for any one to counterfeit them so as evade detection. The utmost nicety was displayed by the Government engravers in making the various parts of the plate from which the genuine bonds were printed, and scientific means were utilized to make it perfect. A system of photography was used for the purpose of drawing some of the lines on the face of the bonds. These lines were so faint that they were not perceptible except with the aid of a magnifying glass. Despite all these obstacles BROCKWAY, as alleged, undertook to imitate them, and succeeded so far that, after years of patient toil, he was enabled to gain a large fortune by dealing in the counterfeit bonds. It is said that the accused, who is an expert engraver, prepared the vignette for the fraudulent plate, and that one ULRICH, a very skillful German, now serving a long term of imprisonment at the State Prison in Missouri, executed the other portions of the plate. The engraving was done in this City, and the ringleaders of the plot were aided by a select corps of assistants, sworn to secrecy. CHARLES ADAMS, who is now confined in jail, in Maine, on a charge of burglary, was one of the counterfeiters, and was the man who placed the bonds in public circulation. It was through him that the daring conspirators were betrayed, his expose being made after a very large amount of the bonds had been purchased by bankers and others in ignorance of their true character. About $28,000 in good money was expended at the Sub-Treasury in this City in redeeming the bad bonds, which were mostly sold by well-known bankers, including the firms of JAY COOKE & CO. and VERMILYE & CO. The latter, it is proper to maintain, were not aware that they were counterfeits at the time, nor were they discovered to be bad by the Government officials until after they had reached Washington. Even after they had been detected, it was found impossible to trace them to any particular source, and the investigation was finally abandoned. Subsequently CHARLES ADAMS fell into the clutches of Chief WOOD, the head of the secret service force at that time, and it was through the latter that the conspiracy was revealed to the Government. Chief WOOD has the reputation of being the most skillful detective in this country, and of having sent more culprits to prison than any other living man. By means of the custom known as "pumping" among detectives, he gained a slight clue as to the origin of the counterfeit seven-thirty bonds, which he followed up by seizing BROCKWAY, whom he found sojourning at the St. James' Hotel in fashionable style. He removed BROCKWAY to Taylor's Hotel, at Jersey City, and in a very short time he came into possession of information in regard to the troublesome plate. BROCKWAY agreed to deliver up the plate at the house of Ex-Judge STUART, who acted as his counsel. Chief WOOD visited the house of the latter gentleman, and, sure enough, he found the plate, together with a counterfeit die of the red seal, which appears on the face of the genuine bonds. It transpired that the plate and the die were left at Ex-Judge STUART's house for the purpose of falling into official hands. Chief WOOD subsequently sent the two trophies of his detective skill to Washington, but the die was afterward abstracted from the Treasury Department. A search was made for the thief, but without success, and the officials came to the conclusion that one of the attachés of the Department had been bribed to steal it. The plate, which was considerably battered at the time of its capture, was brought to this City a few weeks ago, and was introduced as evidence in the suit commenced by the United States at the District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, against JAY COOKE & Co., for the recovery of several thousand dollars. The suit arose out of the redemption of some of the bonds by the Government.

BROCKWAY was sent to Ludlow-street Jail, last evening, in default of $30,000 bail. This arrest was caused by District-Attorney DAVIS and Mr. A. H. PURDY, to whom Chief WOOD made strong representations concerning BROCKWAY's fraudulent operations. The cause of the long delay in securing the prisoner is attributed to the fact that the Government desired to ascertain whether the bonds could be proven to be bad in Court before they took measures to arrest any of the alleged offenders.

The New-York City Medical Institute—Meeting of Trustees.

The New-York City Medical Institute adds one more to the charitable institutions of the City. It has been founded by the personal efforts and private means of Dr. JOSEPH HEINE, of No. 21 East Eleventh-street, and it has been incorporated as a Charitable Society by charter dated 19th of August, 1870. The objects are the gratuitous scientific and medical treatment of the poor and needy by able and skilled physicians, and the advancement of the study and treatment of chronic diseases and surgery. Patients able to pay are charged the customary rates for medical and surgical services. Since the opening of the Institute on the 22d of August last, ninety-seven cases have received medical and surgical advice without charge.

At a meeting of the trustees last evening, GEO. KUSTER, Esq., was called to the chair in the absence of the President, Dr. W. HUBBARD. Dr. HEINE gave a brief résumé of the progress of the institution since its formation, and contrasted it with other so-called charitable institutions in the City, which, he said, were not charitable in the real sense of the word, as they were supported by grants of the public money. Neither were they beneficial to the poor, who were too often handed over to unskilled assistants. In the institution founded by him the poor will have the advantage of being received at his private house, of being attended by skilled medical men who will bestow as much attention to their cases as if they were the richest in the land. He sought no aid from the State in carrying out his intentions; he looked to a higher power for his reward. After transacting routine business the meeting adjourned.

Miss Dickinson Before the Mercantile Library Association.

The Mercantile Library Association is furnishing the public with an excellent series of lectures this season. The next one will be delivered by Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next. Her subject will be "Joan of Arc." Miss DICKINSON is in herself an interesting phenomenon, and the maiden on whom she discourses was still more so in her day and generation. It is very refreshing at this time to recall French heroism of a past age, and women are at all times objects of interest. In this topic we have the two combined and treated of by a woman who has some reputation for the lively handling of any theme she sees fit to grapple.

Miss DICKINSON delivered her lecture on at the Brooklyn Academy of Music "Joan of Arc" last evening before a large audience.

The Free Night Classes of the Cooper Union.

The following synopsis has been made of the report of FITZ GERALD TISDALL, Jr., Director of the free night classes of Cooper Union for the month of November: Number admitted in School of Science, 22; number admitted in School of Art, 186—total, 208; average attendance in School of Science, 311; average attendance in School of Art, 657—total, 968; average attendance in School of Telegraphy, 31—total, 999; average audiences in School of Science, 504—grand total, 1,573; whole number of persons instructed, 1,754; grand number of absentees—total, 175. The decrease in attendance has been entirely in the elementary classes, but of the remaining, eleven classes show an actual increase in attendance. The order and progress of the students, as a rule, are very good.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Abyssinia*, which left Liverpool on Nov. 26, and Queenstown on Nov. 27, reached this port yesterday. The news thus received is fresher by two days than that at hand by the *City of Washington*.

THRONE OF SPAIN.

The Choice of the Duke of Aosta by the Cortes—Initial Proceedings and Exciting Scenes—The Vote and Announcement.

Madrid (Nov. 17) Correspondence London Times.

At last King PRIM has completed his abdication, and succeeded in getting the Duke of AOSTA voted by the Cortes as his successor, by 191 Deputies, eighteen above the legal number required. The majority seems small at first sight, but it must be borne in mind that there was but one voting. The law provided for a second and a third in certain eventualities, but as these eventualities did not arise, the Government contented themselves with the first. From motives of personal honor and compromise, twenty-seven Deputies voted for the Duke of MONTPENSIER, one for his wife, and eight for Gen. ESPARTERO. Many of these had declared to PRIM their intention to vote for AOSTA in the second turn, after preserving their compromises in the first, so it is but fair to suppose that had the urn been again employed the 191 would have come up to over 220; 331 Deputies were present out of the 344 admitted. Of the absentees some three or four sent letters explaining the causes of their inability to be present, and expressive of their adhesion to the Government candidate, and five or six more have done so since. If, therefore, the Cortes be the faithful representation of the Spanish people, the new King is unquestionably the elected of the majority of his future subjects. It is to be hoped he will see it in that light, and not be deterred from accepting by the embittered efforts the Republicans and Carlists are making to persuade him to stay at home. Two votes were cast for Prince ALFONZO, quite a proof that the Bourbons have no sympathisers in the House; while nineteen (mostly Carlists and neo-Catholics) were unwilling to put out the name of their royal aspirant, and so voted in blank. The Republicans made a gallant but to some extent an indiscreet stand, and succeeded in polling sixty-three votes. When I say indiscreet, I do not mean in the sense of the present hopelessness of their cause, but in the sense of the unnecessarily obstructive policy they, in alliance with the Carlists, adopted at the great session of yesterday. Noisy, petulant, and even insolent, they roused the temper of President ZORRILLA, and caused him to say sharp things to them which had better have been left unsaid.

THE SESSION.

The session was exciting and painfully interesting. Only those who have lived in Spain can understand the bitterness of party spirit which has so long ruled the nation and entered into the very life-blood of the people. For two years this spirit of dissension has had its full sway, and it was but to be expected that Gen. PRIM's attempt to check it by finding a King for his countrymen should lead to a violent display of it when the critical moment arrived to vote the sovereign. Loud were the anticipations of resistance and the rumors of intended risings both in Madrid and in the provinces. By a judicious concentration of troops in the capital and in the centres of probable agitation, such as Andalusia, Catalonia and Navarre, Gen. PRIM has so far saved the country from bloodshed. In Madrid he took the most extraordinary precautions. The troops, (18,000,) with 140 pieces of artillery, have been under arms day and night, ever since the Cortes reopened, in addition to the regular guards of 12,000 volunteers. Literally speaking, Madrid is and has been one vast camp, and any attempt at insurrection would meet with an instantaneous and a bloody resistance. Yesterday the military were astir early. The Theatre of the Zarzuela and the Palace of the Duke of MEDINA CELI, which are close to the Congress, were filled with troops. In the Retiro and Campos Eliseos the artillery was drawn up, nominally to give the salvo when the act of votation was completed, but really for more serious business if required. Mounted volunteers and mounted Civil Guards, with policemen in abundance, were in the Carrera de San Geronimo and streets contiguous to the building, while the barracks of San Gil, San Martin, the Montana, &c., were ready to pour out their thousands of what CASTELAR styled 'those machines called soldiers.' These extensive military precautions were bitterly complained of by the Republican Deputies. Their "Directory" put out a placard urging their sympathizers not to attempt the least disorder, but to trust to subsequent events for the triumph of their cause. This had an excellent effect, being signed by CASTELAR, FIGUERAS and PI MARGALL. The result was that the day passed off without any disasters to record, except the firing of a pistol at the chief of the Civil Guards in the Carrera de San Geronimo, who, by an adroit movement of his horse, avoided the ball, and it struck a poor cabby in the face, who was waiting for hire on the stand close by. Of course the people rushed and shouted, but the aggressor was not caught. A serious conspiracy to assassinate Gen. PRIM was discovered, and nine of the implicated are now in custody. It is said the Police have had scent of this conspiracy for a month.

INITIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The House and the galleries were full when the proceedings commenced. The Deputies being allowed to present petitions before the order of the day, there was quite a shoal of these against the Italian candidate, and their presenters seemed particularly desirous of creating a sensation by their remarks in handing them in. In fact, the whole attitude of the Opposition seemed mischievous from the very first. Señor FIGUERAS opened the ball by presenting a petition from Leon asking the Cortes not to favor the candidate presented by the Government; also another from PENAS DE SAN PEDRO, soliciting the Cortes to declare they have no faculty to elect the King, but that he should be elected directly by the people. President ZORRILLA remarked those electors ought to have said that when they returned their Deputies to represent them. FIGUERAS retorted that the Deputies when they were canvassing did not declare their intention to elect a foreigner. Hereupon there was cheering and counter-cheering and moments of confusion, increased by the President remarking that the Deputies did not know what they would do at the time except that they would vote a Monarchy, and FIGUERAS repeating they ought to have notified their intention to vote a foreigner for King. The President said that to Señor FIGUERAS and his friends all Kings were alike. After delivering his petitions, FIGUERAS called attention to the display of military forces in the city and around the building, and asked the President whether he had taken all proper measures for the freedom of deliberation and of vote. According to his information the building was surrounded by armed forces, and Madrid was turned into a veritable camp. Even the Captain-General of New-Castile (IZQUIERDO) and the Military Governor of Madrid, (PERALTA,) who always sat there in citizen dress, were today in full war uniform. The President got very excited, and smashed his bell in the effort to stop the eloquent republican, who concluded his question by asking, could there be liberty in voting with all these military precautions? Instead of admitting the precautions, and saying they were in consequence of open threats of insurrection made by some of the "men of action," of the Republican Party, the President unwisely fenced with the question, said he had not seen what FIGUERAS complained of, that to vote the King nothing was needed but the will of the Deputies, &c. This was met with cries of "No, no," and counter cries lasting some time. Then the Carlists took their innings. Señor MUZQUIZ asked the President for leave to debate on a motion he had presented. The President refused. This drove both Carlists and Republicans to their feet, demanding discussion, while the majority sustained the President, who broke a second bell before he could restore order. Then came more petitions against the Duke of AOSTA, presented by Señor VILLANUEVA and Señor LUIS BLANC, both Republicans. The latter said his was from inhabitants of Medinaceli "against the foreign citizen AMADEUS of Savoy." This produced laughter, quickly turned into uproar by his telling the President he was quite mistaken about the military forces, for, in addition to those outside the building, there was quite a camp just outside the Alcala Gate, close to the Bull Ring. Señor LORNI confirmed this, and declared that as a commander in the National Volunteers, he and his brother officers had received their orders. The President continued to ignore the fact, and this again produced commotion. No sooner was this over than Señor VINADER (Carlist) begged to state he held in his hand a communication from the Deputies Canon MANTEROLA and Señor OLOZABEL, to the effect that they could not be present at the session, as they were "in emigration," and feared arrest the moment they put their feet on Spanish soil. These two Deputies were concerned in the recent Carlist rising. They, however, charged him to say that if they had been present they would vote against "the unpopular, humiliating and shameful policy of the Government!" Here arose terrible uproar and shouts of "*Fuera! fuera!*" (be off) from the Ministerial side, while the Republicans were bursting their throats with cries of "Good, good; go on!" VINADER added fuel to the fire by saying "he had a petition to present from thousands of citizens asking the Cortes to reject the Duke of AOSTA because he was not a Spaniard, but the son of an excommunicated foreign King!" The President stopped him, and told him that there were on the table hundreds of petitions and telegrams in favor of the Duke of AOSTA, but the Government did not think it worth while to waste the time of the Cortes by even mentioning their contents. VINADER, semi-heroically, tendered the Pope's bull of excommunication against VICTOR EMMANUEL, and demanded its reading. The House laughed him down, and the President quietly remarked he could not permit the reading of any document not relating to the election of the King of Spain. After more petitions tendered by the Republicans, one of their number, Señor MORENO RODRIGUEZ, called for the reading of the list of the 194 Deputies who, in the session of the 30th of November, 18[illegible], voted for the re-establishment of the dynasty of the Ex-Queen. The list was read. Gen. PRIM's name was in it, and those of many others of "the Generals" who undid their work in 1868. Señor ARRAZUZU demanded the reading of the list of the valiant nineteen who voted against the dynasty on that memorable occasion. It was read. It contained the names of Don NICOLAS MARIA RIVERO and of six of the present Republican leaders. Instantly some of the survivors of the 194 wished to explain their vote, but the President would not let them. GODINEZ DE PAZ declared he belonged to the Cortes of 1854, but he refrained from voting as he was a true monarchist, but could not support the Bourbon dynasty, nor could he turn Republican. Señor GASTON next demanded the reading of the article in the Constitution of 1869 which says, "The foreigner who is not naturalized cannot exercise any charge in Spain which has authority or jurisdiction." (Art. 27.) Great uproar followed this demand, but the President granted it. The clause in question was saluted with loud laughter, but the President refused to allow Señor GASTON to comment on it. Señor GARCIA LOPEZ said his friend Señor RODRIGUEZ had just told him some of the deputies had been threatened with death. Señor RODRIGUEZ confessed it was all a joke, whereupon fresh laughter broke out. President ZORRILLA then called for the order of the day, but he was interrupted by Señor QUINTERO saying there was a fictitious petition on the table, pretending to be from the Corporation of Seville, in favor of the Duke of AOSTA. He had documents to prove it false. This was the way petitions were got up and how the zeal of the Civil Governors was humbugging the Government. Some disorder followed this remark. The President told him he could see the petition in the Secretary's office. Señor GARRIDO next dryly asked whether the new King would swear to the Constitution in Italian or in Spanish. Loud laughter again, turned into uproar by his begging the Cortes to suspend the election for sufficient time for Prince AMADEUS to learn Spanish, if it be true that he did not know it! The President replied that "the King would take the proper oaths in that place, and be received and respected by the country in spite of Señor GASTON and all who think like him." He then stated that two of the Carlist Deputies, Señor MUZQUIZ and Señor VINADER, had lodged motions for discussion, but as the session was a special one he had refused to allow them to be read. This was the signal for a terrible "scene." Señor FIGUERAS called it a violation of the rights of the Deputies. The President contended that the law for the election of the monarch suspended the standing rules, but, in order that the Opposition might have no complaints, he offered to consult the Chamber. The Republicans strenuously opposed his doing so, as the very act of putting such a question was contrary to the rules. The majority sided with the President. FIGUERAS accused them of wishing to stifle the cry of indignation in their throats. The confusion was perfectly indescribable. FIGUERAS, CASTELAR, PAUL Y ANGULO, VINADER, MUZQUIZ and half a dozen other Deputies all on their feet, protesting, shouting, demanding to speak, and using the most frightful gesticulations, while from the whole of the Ministerial benches came the cries of "*A votar! a votar!*" ("Vote! vote!") In his efforts to restore order the President broke another bell. When something like quiet was procured, the President begged the Deputies to calm their impatience, and exclaimed, "*Este es el albor de la Monarquia y la desahogo de la Republica!*" ("This is the dawn of the Monarchy and the defeat of the republic!") ZORRILLA is in the habit of coming out with expressions which afterward become historic. At a former session, at which I was present, and which was very stormy, he said, "Here nobody understands what he wants," a truism quite *apropos* to Spanish character. To return. When President ZORRILLA had finished his remarks about the *albor* of the Monarchy and the *desahogo* of the republic, the Republicans sprang to their feet, and many of them showed signs of their intention to abandon the House. PAUL Y ANGULO and others went from seat to seat persuading their companions to come out. The scene was terrible. Thanks to the remonstrances of Don MANUEL SILVELA, the Ex-Minister of State, and MORET, the present Minister of the Colonies, who rushed over from their places and talked earnestly to the excited Republicans, and especially to CASTELAR and FIGUERAS, on whom all eyes were fixed, they changed their minds and stayed. On one or two other occasions, when the entire Republican minority have retired in a pet, they have simply made themselves ridiculous to the Cortes and the country; but on this one, had they gone out and announced the cause of their exasperation to the excited multitude outside, there is no doubt there would have been bloody work. Mobs never reason. It would have been sufficient for them to see sixty or seventy Deputies apparently "turned out" to have led them to insurrection.

THE VOTE.

When the Republicans had resumed their places the question was put to the House, and decided by 175 to 2, to proceed at once to vote on the question of the monarch. The Republicans refrained from voting. Señor MUZQUIZ made a fresh attempt to speak, but the President refused and uttered the momentous words for Spain, "Let us proceed to vote the King." Solemn stillness reigned as the Secretary called each Deputy in rotation to vote. Slowly and deliberately the Deputies rose one by one, and, marching to the table, deposited a closed paper in the hands of the President, who immediately put it into the urn. Not a word was spoken until it came to Gen. IZQUIERDO's turn. Before going up to the table he exclaimed: "Up to this moment I have defended the nomination of the Duke of MONTPENSIER, but now I vote AOSTA." He wished to give his reasons, but the President refused to let him. When all had voted, the urn was unlocked, and the papers taken out and counted. There were found to be 311, exactly the number of Deputies present. The papers were then opened and read. As each Deputy was obliged to sign his paper, great interest was felt during the reading of them. At last the Secretary said: "The following is the result of the votation:"

Duke of Aosta	191	Republica Federal	60
Duke of Montpensier	27	Republica Española	2
Duchess of Montpensier	1	Republica	1
Espartero	8	Votes in blank	19
Alfonso	2		
Total			311

The Secretary next said, "The number of Deputies admitted is 344. The half, plus 1, is 173. The Duke of AOSTA having obtained 191, he is beyond the majority required by law." President ZORRILLA added, "The Duke DE AOSTA is therefore elected King of Spain!" No demonstration followed the announcement. It is said that Gen. PRIM had urged his friends to give no *vivas* or applause, lest it should wound the feelings of the Republicans. Let us hope this is true, for, if not, it certainly looked as if the House looked with cold indifference on the result. The artillery in the Campos Eliseos fired a salvo to announce the conclusion of the votation to the city.

UNITED GERMANY.

The Royal Speech at the Opening of the North German Parliament.

The speech delivered, on Nov. 24, at the opening of the North German Parliament, ran thus: "Honored gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation: His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to confer upon me the task of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the Confederate Governments. It would have afforded His Majesty great satisfaction to be present today in your midst in order to thank God from this place for the successes with which the arms of the German forces have been blessed, and to express to you the part which the national attitude and unanimity of the Parliament, in affording the necessary means for carrying on the war, have had in these successes. By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which, by God's will have been gained through the heroic valor and sagacious leadership of the Germans, the agression undertaken by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that its present power, since the destruction of the armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of coping with the united military forces of Germany. We should, therefore, be able to regard peace as certain had our unfortunate neighbors a Government the members of which regarded their future as inseparable from their country. Such a Government would have seized every opportunity to place the nation at the head of which it has raised itself by its own supreme power in a position to elect a National Assembly, and to deliberate upon the present and future of the country. But the documents which will be submitted to you, gentlemen, by the President of the Confederation, will afford you proof that those who now hold the reins of power in France prefer to sacrifice the forces of a noble nation in a hopeless struggle. The inextinguishable exhaustion and devastation which will be to France the consequences of a continuance of the war under the present circumstances must certainly diminish the power of the country to such an extent that its restoration will require a longer period than would be the case in the ordinary course of war. The Confederate Governments, however, are compelled with regret to give expression to their conviction that the peace between these two great neighboring peoples upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago, will but be all the more in danger by the remembrance which the impression of this war will leave in France the moment when France, by the restoration of her own strength, or by the conclusion of alliances with other Powers, shall feel herself strong enough to recommence the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied Governments would be ready to conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary that they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifices laid upon the country by the war, which, though undertaken by France without any ground whatsoever, had the assent of the whole French nation. It is above all things necessary that they should establish a defensible frontier for Germany against the continuance by future Governments of France of the policy of conquest which had been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled in such a way as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal division, was compelled to wage by the will of France. At the same time it is necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the [illegible] threatening position which France [illegible]. The Confederate Governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament to refuse the means which are still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now, when it is a question of rendering secure the results which have been achieved, they will meet in you the same patriotism and devotion which they found when the task was that of accomplishing the now-achieved successes. It is their most profound wish that it may be possible to refrain from using the whole of these means. In order to afford you a complete survey of the political situation, the Government will lay before you the communications which have recently reached the Ministry for Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, in doing which the Confederate Governments desire to express their hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of the war has not prevented the accomplishment of a work of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by the common danger and the jointly-won victories, the consciousness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity, the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have more rapidly and universally than a short time back would have been credible filled the German people and its Princes with the conviction that a stronger link than that afforded by international treaties is needed between the North and the South. This unanimous opinion of the Governments has led to negotiations, the first fruit of which, grown on the field of battle, will be laid before you for approval in the shape of a constitution for a German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and which has been unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. The understanding which has been arrived at upon similar bases with Bavaria will also form the subject of your deliberations, and the agreement of views between the allied Governments and Wurtemberg respecting the object to be aimed at permits us to hope that similar agreements as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting. Honored gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period of activity such as has rarely been the lot of Legislative Assemblies."

ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.

Important Decision by Judge Woodruff—Question as to the Proper Time for Taking an Appeal—An Execution Set Aside as Irregular.

Judge WOODRUFF rendered an important decision yesterday in an Admiralty cause entitled, GEORGE HARRIS *et al.* vs. SAMUEL G. WHEELER, regarding the question whether execution can issue in an appellate case before an "award of a recovery" has been made by the Court. A motion was made by the counsel for the defendant to set aside the execution, on the ground that it was not regular, as it was issued upon an "order of affirmance," and that the defendant was entitled to ten days after a judgment in form had been entered in favor of the libelants. The defendant, after more than ten days had elapsed from the time of granting the order of affirmance, appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, at the same time furnishing a bond sufficient to operate as a stay of proceedings. The libelants claimed that an order of affirmance was the final judgment, according to the act of Congress limiting the time within which appeals may be taken. Judge WOODRUFF decided that the execution was not proper, but mentioned that he would leave the question as to whether the ten days' time allowed in which to make an appeal begins to run as soon as the time arrives when an appeal may be taken, and whether if the defendant waits until the actual entry of a decree which settles definitely all the details, his appeal, if taken within ten days thereafter, will stay execution.

The following is Judge WOODRUFF's decision in full:

George Harris et al. vs. Samuel G. Wheeler.—In Admiralty.—WOODRUFF, Circuit Judge.—The libelants in this case obtained a decree in the District Court for advances made to a vessel belonging to the defendant, and from that decree the defendant appealed to this Court. The cause was here tried, and on the 15th of March, 1870, an order, signed by the Judge, was entered with the Clerk, affirming the decree of the District Court, with costs. After the lapse of more than ten days, proceedings were stayed for a short period by request of the Judge and concurrence of counsel, but it is not necessary to state anything further on that subject, since it is not deemed to affect the present motion. It is sufficient to say that after more than ten days the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, giving a bond duly approved and sufficient in form and in amount to operate as a stay of execution. The libelants, notwithstanding such appeal, having caused their costs in this Court to be taxed, issued execution. Thereupon the defendant makes the present motion to set aside the execution, insisting, *First*, That no execution can regularly issue upon a mere order of affirmance. *Second*, That the defendant has ten days after a judgment in form awarding to the libelant a recovery of some amount ascertained and settled by the terms of a final decree. On the other hand, it is insisted by the libelants that the order of affirmance is the final judgment within the meaning of the Act of Congress limiting the time within which appeals may be taken, (Act of 1789, sec. 22, 1 Stat., 85; Act of 1803, sec. 2, 2 Stat., 244,) and the appeal is therefore too late. That such order of affirmance is frequently the only order made in this Court, and that appeals have in many cases been heard in the Supreme Court of the United States, when no other order or judgment of the Circuit Court appeared in the record. And that the execution is regular.

It is not, for the purposes of this motion, indispensable that I should pass upon the question whether the defendant was regular in taking his appeal when no judgment had been entered, other than the order of affirmance. In SHAKER vs. FOOT, (20 How. 265,) in equity, an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken within ten days after the decision of the Court was announced and entered in the minutes, and before a decree was settled and entered. And again, after such formal decision was made, another appeal was taken. On a motion to dismiss, the Court declare, in their opinion, that either appeal is regular, in view of the differing practice prevailing in different Circuits. But, as it was not proper that there should be two appeals in the same case, they dismiss the latter and allow the former to stand. The opinion plainly indicates that the last appeal would have been sustained had it been the only appeal taken. But this case, if it be deemed to settle the rule that an appeal may be taken before a judgment in form is entered, comes short of determining that it must be taken before such judgment, in order to operate as a stay of execution.

It is, however, pertinent to observe that the twenty-third section of the act of 1789 (1 Stat. 84-5 and section 1 of act of 1803, 2 Stat. 244) is held to require the Judge on signing the citation on appeal to require security in a sum sufficient to cover the whole judgment, damage and costs, as well as costs in error. (Catlett vs. Bodice, 9 Wheat. 553; Stafford vs. Union Bank, 16 How 135.) This inference is plausible, at least, that until some actual award of damages and costs to a definite amount, the party appealing does not know, and the Judge taking the security does not know, what should be the amount of the bond, nor in what amount the sureties should justify. And that no judgment can be said to be rendered, and more especially no decree in admiralty, can be said to be passed until some actual award of recovery by the libelant is made. The question here, as above suggested, is not whether the appeal which has been taken is regular, for however regular it may be it was not taken within ten days from the entry of the order appealed from, and cannot for that reason operate as a supersedeas or stay of execution, if that order be deemed a decree passed within the act. (The Roanoke, 3 Blatch. 390.) If the case was not ripe for an appeal, then such appeal would be dismissed, and it necessarily follows that it can have no influence on the present motion; that is to say, if it was premature and would be dismissed by the Supreme Court, then it cannot stay the libelant's proceedings. If it was not premature, but will operate to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction, still, it not being taken within ten days after the order appealed from, it cannot stay execution unless I should hold that an appeal may be taken before the ten days begin to run, within which it must be taken. In view of the decision in SHAKER vs. FOOT, above referred to, I prefer to leave to the Supreme Court to say whether the ten days begin to run so soon as the time arrives when an appeal may be taken. And whether if the defendant waits until the actual entry of a decree which settles definitely all the details, his appeal, if taken within ten days thereafter, will stay execution.

Here an execution has been issued when there is no judgment or decree awarding to the libelant a recovery, nor awarding to him any execution or other means of giving effect to the decision of the Court.

I am informed that it has not been unusual in this Circuit to issue execution in cases in Admiralty, when no other judgment than an order of affirmance has been made or entered, the proctor for that purpose taking the amount of damages to be collected from the decree in the District Court and the costs of appeal from the taxation by the Clerk. I think such a practice both loose and irregular, and I am not aware of any like practice anywhere.

Even if an appeal to this Court in a cause in Admiralty were a mere appeal on which the proceedings below were reviewed, and nothing more, no execution should issue out of this Court without an award of a recovery. In the State Courts, when a cause was removed by writ of error, and the judgment of affirmance was rendered with a remand of the record, a judgment was necessary to enable the prevailing party to have execution for the costs in error.

But here a cause in Admiralty is removed into this Court for a new trial, and the proceedings here are of a mixed nature. The question is not limited to the inquiry whether the District Court decided the case correctly on the merits, but whether upon the case, as made in this Court, the libelant is entitled to recover, and if so, how much. As to certain questions, the parties will be concluded if the questions have not been raised in the Court below; but, properly speaking, the inquiry here is not a question of affirmance or reversal, but a question of right to a decree upon the trial in this Court. When no new proofs are presented in this Court, and the conclusion is that the decree below was the proper decree upon the proofs, it has become usual to express that conclusion by calling it an "affirmance," but I regard that as technically inaccurate. The proper decree here is that the libelant recover, &c., or that the libel be dismissed, and that the claimant recover his costs, (when costs are awarded.) And no execution should issue until some award of a recovery in this Court has been made. In ordinary cases at law, no execution could be issued without such an award, and although judgment will become final after four days in term, that alone did not warrant the issuing of an execution.

The execution herein must be set aside.

C. DONAHUE for the libelants; L. B. BUNNELL for the defendants.

There are already six tickets in the field for municipal officers in Boston. There are, however, thus far, only three candidates for Mayor—WM. GASTON, who is supported by the Democrats, independent citizens, and independent and young Democrats; GEORGE O. CARPENTER, whose name is on the Republican and the Faneuil Hall Citizens' tickets, and ALONZO A. KNIGHT, the candidate of the labor reformers. The names of SAMUEL LITTLE and HENRY L. PIERCE are on all the tickets for Aldermen except the labor reform.

WAR LETTERS.

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

[illegible]—A Captured Balloon—The American Ambulance—The "Cannon Furor"—Rochefort—Photographic Postal System.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

A proclamation from Gen. TROCHU marks to-day in the history of the siege; this document plainly indicates active operations within a short period and is intended without doubt to cut short all comments upon the possibility of an armistice, which continue to prevail, notwithstanding the direct assertion by the Government in yesterday morning's *Officiel* that all the rumors of the resumption of negotiations are absolutely without foundation. As I said before these reports are always spread abroad by partisans of monarchy and form a part of their battery against the republic. Upon reading the articles extracted from sundry copies of a New-York paper, which have been reproduced in extenso by nearly all the Paris papers, I am not at all surprised at that journal having reached us to the exclusion of others of the New-York Press. The tone of the correspondent is unmistakably favorable to the Prussians, and BISMARCK took pleasure, there can be no doubt, in forwarding as large a number as possible of a journal printed and published in Republican America in which the word "canaille," is applied to the partisans of the Republican cause in France. The obvious intention is to awaken a distrust in the sentiments of friendship expressed by the United States; and if Paris had not made an immense progress in humanity since the days of the "poissardes" of the first French Revolution, this correspondent might find himself responsible for scenes of violence in which his own countrymen and countrywomen would be the victims. The feeling of the ignorant classes against foreigners of all nations, owing to the state of isolation to which Paris has been reduced, after having reigned triumphant as the caravanseral of the world, does not need encouraging, and there was a time when it was a question whether even Americans would not do better to leave the city. This feeling was but momentary, but there is no necessity for calling it up again.

CAPTURED BALLOON.

A Government carrier-pigeon arrived night before last, with a dispatch, dated Vendome, and signed by M. BOZE, of the balloon Chateaudun, which sailed on the 6th. All Paris was affected by the intelligence conveyed by this aerial messenger that the Galileo had been taken by the Prussians. It left on the 4th, and in addition to the sailor aeronaut, had one passenger, on a Government mission—M. ETIENNE ANTONEN. The Galileo took flight on Friday, so that its sailor Captain must be still more confirmed in his superstition against that unlucky day of the week.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

Gen. DUCROT, accompanied by a brilliant staff, made a visit to the American ambulance yesterday afternoon. The General was received by Mr. WASHBURNE and by Rev. Mr. LAMSON, Drs. SWINBURNE and JOHNSTON. He expressed himself greatly pleased with the admirable arrangements of the ambulance. Nearly all the wounded are convalescent. The amputated patients are all doing admirably. The General took occasion to congratulate them and the surgeons who had been so successful in their treatment. Some of the officers of the staff said that a sortie was fixed for Wednesday next, rather an indiscretion on their part; but the Prussians are so vigilant that there is little doubt but that they are informed of what is going on in Paris just a little ahead of time, like the telegraph from New-York to San Francisco.

THE "CANNON FUROR."

The cannon "furor" still prevails. PASDELOUP, the famous "Sunday classic concert" director, gave his receipts yesterday for the founding of a cannon, to be named the Beethoven. The programme was composed of pieces selected from the works of MEYERBEER, MENDELSSOHN, and BEETHOVEN himself, who was a Republican of his day, and who changed the name of one of his symphonies, composed in honor of the First Consul, when NAPOLEON seized the Imperial sceptre. M. LEGOUVE, in his lectures on the "Moral Alimentation during the Siege," insists upon the re-opening of the theatres and musical halls. It is likely that his preaching will not fall upon unheedful ears. The Grand Opera gives two concerts in each week. The diminution in the number of gas-lights is a real drawback, however, to public amusement. The *chiaro-oscuro* is not calculated to rouse the spirits; nothing can be more depressing, on the contrary, than the aspect of the former days' highly-lighted halls in their present sombre, shadowy tinting.

ROCHEFORT.

HENRI ROCHEFORT finds himself sadly isolated since his break with the Government of National Defense and the imprisonment of his friend FLOURENS. ROCHEFORT's physique does not fit him for the rôle of conspirator. He was seized with a fainting-fit on the famous 31st of October, and had to be borne away, just as he was at the funeral of VICTOR NOIR. Since, ROCHEFORT wanders like an uneasy ghost; he is frequently seen solitary and alone, moving slowly along the Boulevards. It is announced today that he intends to resume the publication of his *Lanterne*. Another rumor is that he has entered the artillery of the Seine as a *gunner*. He had better stick to his "*last*,"—*ne sutor ultra crepidam*; he is a keen, spicy writer, but no actor in stirring scenes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTAL SYSTEM.

Two magnificent Godard balloons, the Niepce and the Daguerre, started yesterday morning from the Orleans Railway Station. The Niepce conveyed as passengers M. DAGRON and three assistants, with a complete apparatus for establishing the photographic postal system in the Provinces. Admirals CHALLIE, HEVINOT DE L'ANGLE, M. RAMPONT and a number of invited guests were present at the departure. The weather was fine, and the balloons took the direction of east north-east.

A First Decided Success—The Food Supply—About Balloons—New Mayor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

Paris is immensely elated this morning; its first decided success is announced. Let me borrow from the *Officiel*. This is the exordium:

"TO THE INHABITANTS AND DEFENDERS OF PARIS: My dear fellow-citizens—It is with unspeakable joy that I bring to you the good news you are about to read. Thanks to the valor of our soldiers, fortune is returning to us. Your courage will keep it with us. We are about to stretch forth our hands to our brothers of the Departments, and with them deliver the soil of our country. 'Vive la Republique!' 'Vive la France!'" Signed JULES FAVRE, Minister of the Interior *ad interim*.

Here is the good news, brought by the pigeon dispatch:

"GAMBETTA TO TROCHU: The Army of the Loire, under the command of Gen. DE AURELLES DE PALLADINES, took possession of Orleans, yesterday, after a combat which lasted two days. Our losses in killed and wounded do not reach two thousand men; those of the enemy are much greater. We have taken a thousand prisoners, and the number is being augmented in the pursuit. We have taken two cannons of the Prussian model, twenty-six caissons of munitions, and great quantities of wagons and provisions. The principal action was concentrated around Coulmiers on the 9th. The spirit of our troops was remarkable in spite of the bad weather. Tours, Nov. 11, 1870."

This intelligence has come most opportunely, and its good effect is heightened by the simultaneous arrival of a pigeon postal dispatch containing replies to balloon letters to more than a thousand Parisian families. The review of the Mobiles and National Guard now going on in the Champs Elysees has just been reported to me as most animated, and one of my "provision" dealers has just come, after a long attack of illness, to say that he expects to receive a supply of butter by the Orleans Railroad within a week. The cheapest butter costs today three dollars a pound—the best six. There are pessimist alarms, notwithstanding. "They say"—that terrible irresponsible impersonality—that the above dispatch was sent in by the Prussians to entice TROCHU to his ruin. This is simply absurd, but it shows the secret working of the opposition party—the Monarchists and disappointed Republicans.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

It is also rumored, with what ground I cannot state, that the Daguerre balloon has also fallen into the hands of the Prussians, near the former head-quarters of the King, Ferrieres, the chateau of Baron ROTHSCHILD. We are assured this morning that there is not the slightest danger of the failure of the supply of horse-meat, not less than 30,000 horses fit for the butcher's knife still remaining. The requisition of the horned cattle by the Government resulted in the delivery of 3,000 cows into its hands, thus prolonging one resource at least six days, with the present rations. One of the morning papers states seriously that a Commissary left Paris in one of the last balloons—we hope not the Daguerre—with a contract for bringing in beeves within a fortnight. We shall see. In the meantime we, the besieged, are not only seeing the elephant, but some of us have eaten him. Nearly all the animals of the Jardin des Plantes have been mercilessly butchered—the carnivorous excepted, of course; but we are not sure that we may not come to that. Rats, cats and dogs are recognized as a part of our daily alimentation. Opaxy has a horse-butcher in the Rue Rochechouart added the whole tribe of domestic animals—rats in the bargain—to his list of aliments. "Chevaline, Canine, and Feline Meat-shop" is his sign.

ABOUT BALLOONS.

The news of the capture of the Daguerre is regarded as certain. Five pigeons have returned, with the same information. A bag of important dispatches was saved, but no details of the manner of the wreck are given. The pigeon that brought the dispatch of happy augury had one wing covered with blood, doubtless from a shot fired by the Prussians. The Lyons Railway Station is now taken up as a balloon-factory. A monster balloon is in course of fabrication. Fifteen passengers will leave Paris in its basket. M. DUPUY DE LOMBE has purchased an immense quantity of white silk and white *gase de chambery* for his balloon, intended to go to the Provinces and return, according to his system presented to the Academy of Sciences and approved. The Government granted $8,000 for the experiment.

NEW MAYOR.

The election of the Mayor of Paris is under consideration, now that universal suffrage has succeeded so well in the choice of the Mayors of the twenty arrondissements. It is probable that these minor functionaries, with their adjuncts, will be intrusted with the power of voting for their head.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Venerable Physician.

Dr. PLATT WILLIAMS, who died yesterday at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. C. WETMORE, in Eleventh-street, at the advanced age of eighty-six, was a native of Huntington, L. I. He commenced the practice of his profession in Albany more than sixty years ago, where he soon established a reputation for medical skill, personal integrity and social worth, qualities which grew stronger and brighter with every succeeding year. During the War of 1812, while Greenbush was a United States Army cantonment, Dr. WILLIAMS was its post surgeon.

Dr. WILLIAMS' patients became his friends and remained such through life. As a physician he was distinguished for practical good sense, a quality which he made available in all emergencies. Though a thoroughly educated physician, who kept up his medical reading, he did not reject outside remedies, the virtues of which had been tested, or which commended themselves to his reason and judgment. He believed that the vegetable kingdom contained remedies for many of "the ills flesh is heir to." In this respect, if he had a professional prejudice, it was in favor of "stramonium" as an alleviator. Dr. WILLIAMS was the last of a class of physicians who were distinguished at Albany during the first half of the present century, among whom were Drs. LOW, BAY, WENDALL, EIGHTS, WING and YATES. This class was succeeded by another equally distinguished, consisting of Drs. MCNAUGHTON, MARCH, HUN, BOYD, COGGSWELL, STAATS, ARMSBY, &c., and these by a third class, who are rising to eminence and usefulness, consisting of Drs. VANDERPOEL, QUACKENBOSS, &c.

The remains of Dr. WILLIAMS will be taken to Albany for interment.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Bills Audited—Dredging the Slips—Powers and Duties of the Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon, President JOHN T. AGNEW in the chair, and Messrs. HUNT, HENRY SMITH and WOOD present.

The following bills, having been audited by the Finance Committee, were ordered to be paid: For a pile-driving machine, $764 50; for a supply of plank spikes, $1,655 28; for tools, $1,220 00; for lumber, $15,859 93; total, $19,091 31.

The Executive Committee reported in favor of repairing Piers Nos. 51 and 52, East River, at a cost not to exceed $7,500, on condition that the owners or lessees assume one-half the expense. Also that proceedings in reference to repairing Pier No. 43, East River, should be suspended. These reports were adopted.

Considerable time was occupied in a discussion concerning the proposition to regulate the tax imposed upon the use of horses upon the piers to discharge or load cargo. Commissioner HENRY explained that when the owners or lessees of private or public piers laid down planking as a pathway for draught horses thus employed, there was a difficulty in collecting the payment from the owners of the animals. It was proposed in case the pier-owners or lessees so plank the pier that they may collect $1 per day for each horse thus employed, but when the stevedores lay the planks no charge shall be collected. It was finally decided that the Department shall provide all such planking, and collect $1 per day from the stevedores for every horse used. The Committee recommended that copies of the law be posted up in conspicuous places on the piers. The Secretary was directed to notify Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., to remove the carpenter and blacksmith shop from Pier No. 4 North River.

Upon the report of the Executive Committee, the Board suspended all action in the matter of erecting a platform at the foot of Sixty-second-street, North River, in order to afford the lessees an opportunity to represent their objections.

A communication from the Board of Health was presented by Mr. HASWELL, one of its officers, who also addressed the Commissioners upon the subject involved. The Board of Health requested that the slips between Piers Nos. 38 and 41 North River be properly dredged. At low tide large masses of putrescence are exposed to the air, and exude the most offensive and dangerous odors, highly disagreeable and detrimental to the health of the neighborhood. He was requested to ascertain from the Commissioners how far their authority extended over private slips, and what control they had over the public docks and adjoining waters. He said that the Board of Health were convinced that all the slips should be dredged and kept clean, not only as a beneficial measure in a commercial point of view, but as a necessary safeguard against malarial odors and consequent disease. He also wished to know how far the Dock Department were willing to advance in these dredging operations; and stated that in the event of the Commissioners' unwillingness or neglect to act in the premises, the Board of Health would assume the responsibility of executing the work and assessing the expense of the same upon the owners or lessees involved.

Mr. AGNEW thought the Commissioners had control over all the slips, public and private.

The Secretary furnished a copy of the laws pertaining to the jurisdiction and powers of the Department, which are as follows:

Section 32, of chapter 383, laws of 1870.—The Department of Docks in the City of New-York shall have exclusive charge and control, subject, in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, of all the wharf property belonging to the City of New-York, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and all the slips, basins, docks, water-fronts, land under water, and structures thereon, and the appurtenances, easements, uses, reversions and rights, belonging thereto, which are now owned or possessed by the same Corporation, or to which said Corporation is, or may become entitled, or which said Corporation may acquire under the provisions hereof, or otherwise; and said Department shall have exclusive control of the repairing, building, rebuilding, maintaining, altering, strengthening, leasing and protecting said property, and every part thereof, and of all the cleaning, dredging and deepening necessary in and about the same. Said Department is also hereby invested with the exclusive government and regulation of all wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon, and waters adjacent thereto, and of all the basins, slips and docks, with the land under water in said City, not owned by said Corporation. The duties and powers heretofore performed and exercised by any officer, department or bureau, of the said Corporation in and about all, or any part of the said property, are hereby transferred to and vested exclusively in the said Department, but this provision shall not affect the powers of the aforesaid Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Messrs. AGNEW and HENRY replied successively. They wished to know if it was proper that the New-York Rendering Company should be suffered to dump their offal and refuse matter into the slips? Did the Board of Health countenance that?

Mr. HASWELL promptly responded that his Board disapproved and condemned such dumping as a most foul wrong.

The Commissioners mentioned the instance of the condition of pier No. 38 North River as being a most intolerable nuisance. Mr. WOOD explained what work had been done in that direction by the Department, and requested the attention of the Board of Health to certain slips in the vicinity of West Washington Market as a most vile and rank nuisance which should be abated without delay. Mr. AGNEW said that they were proceeding with their work as far as possible, and asked that a full communication of the Board of Health be forwarded in writing, so that they could act on it.

Mr. HASWELL then took his departure.

The National Steam-ship Company made application to be permitted to make their pier, No. 47 North River, 100 feet wide. It was referred to the Executive Committee.

Subsequently the Commissioners went into executive session.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE WAR.

Decision of the Supreme Court at General Term, Reducing Mr. Ramsey's Fine From $6,000 to $250 in One Case, and in Another Dismissing the Appeal With Costs.

Two appeals, in as many actions, entitled The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey and others, have just been decided by the Supreme Court at General Term, held by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Justice CARDOZO. The first case was an appeal from the order confirming the report of the referee and imposing a fine of $6,000 on Mr. RAMSEY by way of punishment for contempt of Court for disobedience of an injunction. The second case was an appeal from an order adjudging Mr. RAMSEY in contempt and ordering a reference.

The first action was brought for the purpose of preventing the defendant RAMSEY and others from taking any further proceedings in an action in which RAMSEY was plaintiff and the Erie Railway Company and others were defendants, and from any other proceedings in any other suit for a similar purpose, and for other relief. An injunction was granted restraining the defendants "from proceeding any further in the action in which J. H. RAMSEY was plaintiff and the Erie Railway Company, JAY GOULD and others were defendants, and from commencing any other action for a similar purpose," and from doing other matters not material to be referred to on this motion. This injunction was served on the defendant RAMSEY Nov. 25, 1869. This action was commenced in a different district from that in which the former action was pending. On the 4th of December, papers on behalf of the plaintiff RAMSEY, were served on defendants' attorney, including copies of affidavits, an order for substituted service on some of the defendants, and an order to show cause at a subsequent day why the order thereafter granted in the same should not be continued. On the hearing of this motion the orders asked for were granted by the Court. On the 6th of December an order was granted in this action requiring RAMSEY to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, and on the hearing of that motion he was adjudged guilty of a contempt in disobeying the injunction order, and a reference was ordered to ascertain the damages. A report was made by the referee that the damages sustained by the plaintiffs were $6,325, which report was confirmed and a fine to that amount was imposed, from which order the defendants appealed.

INGRAHAM, P. J.—There are some propositions connected with proceedings to punish for a contempt in disobeying the order of a Court which are well settled, and which are necessary to a right disposition of this appeal. The first is that the propriety of the order disobeyed is not to be reviewed on this appeal. Second, upon a motion to punish for the violation of the injunction, the Court will not examine the merits of the case, nor permit a defendant to disobey an injunction regularly issued, whatever may be the final decision thereon. (3 Paige, p. 336.) Third, even an erroneous order must be obeyed until set aside by the Court, if the Court has jurisdiction to grant the order. (9th New-York, p. 263.) If the Court has jurisdiction to grant the order, it is the duty of the party to obey it, and the only remedy the party injured has is to appeal from the order. (13 Abb., p. 245.) These principles, which are well settled, dispose of so much of this appeal as seeks to reverse the order adjudging the defendant guilty of contempt, because the original order was erroneous. It only remains, therefore, to inquire whether the Court had jurisdiction to grant the injunction, and whether the defendant in the motion to punish him for contempt showed any excuse to relieve him from punishment. The question of jurisdiction to grant such an injunction has been examined by the General Term of this district, in Schell vs. The Erie Railway Company, 51 Barb., p. 368. There it was held that an order made in one action in this Court, forbidding the prosecution of another suit in the same Court, was absolutely void, and that anybody might lawfully disregard it. But at a recent General Term the decision in this case was reviewed, and the expressions referred to were modified so as to hold such injunction merely irregular; and at the present General Term the injunction referred to had been vacated on appeal as irregular, and not denying the jurisdiction of the Court to grant it in the first instance. I am also of the opinion that the proof before the referee that the defendant acted under the advice of counsel, who were certainly competent to give advice on which a layman might rely, relieves the case from the supposition that any willful disobedience of the injunction was intended, and if so, that the defendant was not to suffer positive damages for his disregard of the order. If he was liable at all, it was for the costs necessarily incurred in enforcing obedience to the injunction. In the present case, the damages allowed appear to have been the costs incurred in the action pending in the Sixth District, in which proceedings were enjoined. Such costs could not be considered as costs to be paid in this action. The costs which the defendant should pay are the costs and expenses of prosecuting for the contempt, and not those incurred in the action in which the proceedings were enjoined. We think the amount of the fine should be reduced to a sum sufficient to cover such costs, and a counsel fee, which are fixed at $250, and for that sum the order is affirmed, without costs of appeal.

In the other case of The Erie Railway Company vs. JOSEPH H. RAMSEY *et al.*, the General Term say "the appeal from the order adjudging the defendant in contempt, and directing a reference, was prematurely taken, and should be dismissed with $10 costs."

Meeting of the Southern Women's Bureau.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held yesterday at their rooms in Park-row. The attendance was quite large, and the decided enthusiasm of the officers, as they made their reports, reacted upon the members and visitors. The great need of educational facilities in the South was discussed, and the lack of means by which women could learn practical professions. It is thought by the Bureau that if the hands now idle in that section could be skilled in labor, and fairly compensated, the South would soon be prosperous and contented. Steps have been taken to secure suitable buildings for the establishment of Medical Colleges for women, and arrangements are being made to open one in Kentucky, another in Tennessee, and one also in Louisiana. The principal business of the meeting being disposed of, the ladies took up the subject of the lecture to be delivered under its auspices by LAURA C. HOLLOWAY at Cooper Institute, Dec. 16. One member reported that she had sold tickets at $10 each, and many more had been disposed of at prices ranging from $5 to $10 apiece. They have every reason to believe the public are interested in their efforts, and will respond to their plea for a large attendance on that evening.

Arrest of a Confidence Swindler—Justice Dowling's Opinion of the Conduct of a Tombs Lawyer.

On the 29th of November last a man called at the store of NORRIS & BALDWIN, at No. 18 Hanover-street, Baltimore, and purchased $800 worth of Ontario canvass bags, ostensibly for Messrs. GUGGENHEIMER, COHN & Co., doing business in Commerce-street, Baltimore. The purchaser remarked that he would send for the goods in an hour or two, and the selling firm received a forged order for the bags from a drayman, who was given the goods. He then carried the bales to the office of Adams Express Company, in Baltimore-street, and the unknown there shipped the same in the name of F. WHITE to Messrs. TOPPING & Co., auctioneers, in this City. WHITE came into the storehouse of the auction firm and obtained an advance of $30 on the bags pending their sale. Before the full extent of the fraud was developed, WHITE became involved in a difficulty with a New-York policeman, whom he assaulted, for which offense he was arrested, and subsequently convicted in the Special Sessions. While in the Tombs, WHITE gave THOMAS LEWIS an order for the balance due him from TOPPING & Co. on the sale of the bags, which, being presented by him, led to LEWIS' arrest by Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct.

The prisoner was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, as an accomplice of WHITE, on the complaint of EDWARD F. NORRIS, of the Baltimore house. LEWIS at first agreed to go on to Baltimore without waiting for the formality of a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, thus simplifying the case very much. At this juncture, Mr. A. HUMMELL appeared on the scene as counsel for the accused, and he advised him to resist removal from the State, unless on official requisition, so the prisoner refused to go. When Justice DOWLING was informed of the fact, he became indignant, and remarked that the lawyers in the habit of haunting the Court would do better if they sought business in their offices, and did not make the Magistrate's desk a common rendezvous. The accused had been fully and fairly informed of all his rights and privileges under the law by the Magistrate on the bench, and his consenting to go back to Maryland voluntarily would not only assist the officers of justice, but really help the prisoner in his defense. Lawyers looking after Police business usually did their clients more harm than good. The Magistrate had no objection to the employment of counsel by persons accused of crime, for they had a right to such aid, but he did object to the unwarrantable interference of counsel, and they must not appear at the desk in search of clients. The practice had annoyed him for some time, and he would stop it. Mr. HUMMELL endeavored to make an explanation or apology, but did not succeed in soothing the indignation of Justice DOWLING, who expressed himself in very warm terms on the subject. LEWIS was temporarily committed until application can be made for a requisition from Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland. In the meantime an effort will probably be made to secure the release of the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus.

ANOTHER NEW COURT-HOUSE.

A Large Edifice to be Constructed in Harlem—Full Description of the Building, and its Purposes.

The municipal authorities design the immediate erection of another new Court-house, to be located in Harlem, and the following is in brief a description of the proposed building. The site selected is on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet west of Sixth-avenue, and comprises six lots, forming a plot of ground in size, 150 by 99 feet, 11 inches. The projected structure, when completed, will cover the entire front of the lot, being in depth 86 feet, and in width, in the rear, 130 feet. The front elevation will have a square tower or wing on each end, surmounted by a Mansard roof. The central portion, which will also project somewhat from the main building, will be covered by an arched dome, upon which will be placed a figure representing Justice, nine feet in height. The roof between the wings and the dome is flat. The total height of the edifice, from the curb to the top of the statue surmounting the dome, is 111 feet, and will comprise a basement and three stories, the last story being termed an attic. Independent of the basement, the stories are respectively twenty, nineteen and eighteen feet high in the clear. The principal material to be used in the construction is brick, the front being trimmed with Ohio stone. The basement is of granite. The beams, girders and all supporting work of iron, the corners of stone and metal and the roof slate. The foundations are to be laid fifteen feet below the surface, the walls built of extra thickness. The building will be heated with steam, and in the way of water, gas, &c., contain all the modern improvements. The structure is erected at the expense of the City, and is designed for the use of the Ninth Judicial and Fifth Police District Court-rooms, also for a Jail and House of Detention.

The interior arrangements of the building are as follows: In the cellar, a large number of cells will be constructed for the confinement of criminals, nineteen cells of a more roomy nature will also be located in the rear of the basement story, here also will be located the lodgers' hall for vagrants. In the front of the basement are several offices, a Police head-quarters, janitor's rooms, kitchen, dining-room, pantries, closets, &c. The entrance to the building is through a large vestibule in the centre, which, with massive stair-cases, take up considerable space. The rooms for the detention of witnesses are located in the rear of the south-west wing, which is divided into three stories above the basement, and three rooms, one on each of the three stories, are each in size 44 by 34 feet. The Court-rooms, of which there are two, are in the rear of the south-east wing, upon the first and second floors respectively, and are in size 54 by 42 feet each. Upon the first story, running across the front of the building, are four large offices for the use of the clerks of the Court, and also a room for the exclusive use of the Judge. The third story is similarly divided. In the third or attic story are five offices and three additional rooms for the detention of witnesses. In design the building is conveniently arranged for the purposes intended. The total cost is not yet estimated.

The Commissioners having in charge the proposed work, are State Senators WM. M. TWEED and H. W. GENET, and the Judges of the Ninth Judicial and Fifth Police Districts, Messrs. J. MCQUADE and J. PORTER, respectively. The architect of the projected building is Mr. GAGE INSLEE, No. 746 Broadway, and the builder, JOHN SCALLON.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

Celebration of the Festival Yesterday—Impressive Services in the Church of the Immaculate Conception and Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Yesterday being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which, as we explained in the TIMES of Wednesday, is celebrated by the Catholic Church throughout the world with great pomp and ceremony, in honor of the definition of that dogma, there were special services in most of the Catholic churches of this City. In many of them, however, the grand celebration of this feast is deferred until Sunday next, on which day, being within the octave of the festival, it is permitted that the solemn commemorative services may take place.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Fourteenth-street, the services were, as they always are on this day, truly imposing. This being the memorial church of this patronal festival in this City, the congregation present was exceedingly large. The various sodalities and religious societies of the parish were out in full force, and marched into the church, headed by the Young Ladies' Sodality of the Children of Mary, who were dressed in white and wore long flowing white veils upon their heads. Solemn high mass was offered up with all the imposing grandeur of the Roman ritual. Rev. Dr. MORROGH, pastor of the church, officiated as celebrant, assisted by Rev. P. J. MAGUIRE as deacon, and Rev. GEORGE MURPHY as sub-deacon. The sermon was preached after the first gospel had been chanted, by Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, of St. Stephen's, who discoursed eloquently as to the practice throughout the Catholic world down through all the ages of paying honor and reverence to the Blessed Virgin, and especially as to the invocation of her as the chosen Mother of our Redeemer, *sine labe concepta*, (conceived without sin.) The musical services on the occasion were grand. Besides the regular choir of the church, there were the members of the Bergé Choral Union and a full orchestra. When the solemn high mass was finished, there was an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and the devotion known as the Forty Hours' Adoration was begun by singing the *Tantum Ergo Sacramentum*. During all this time (the forty hours will end on Saturday) there will be perpetual adoration of the Blessed Eucharist which remains exposed on the altar, night and day, the members of the Sodality relieving each other at intervals as *adorantes*. At a very late hour last evening the church was nearly filled with devotees, whose piety led them to spend hours kneeling in silent prayer before the consecrated Host.

At the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, (German,) in Third-street, near Avenue A, under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers, there were also imposing services. Low masses were celebrated here from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10½ o'clock A. M., when the solemn high mass was begun. At the 9 o'clock mass there was a grand procession of the Society of the Holy Family and the sodalities of the church, each organization wearing its distinctive badge, who, as they passed down the aisle, sang, in chorus, the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. The altar of the Blessed Virgin, at the left of the high altar, was adorned with choice flowers, and was beautifully illuminated, a large painting of the Holy Mother occupying a prominent position above it. A fine group of statuary, representing the Holy Family—the child Jesus, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Joseph—was placed on the right of this altar, and was exquisitely decorated by pious hands. The celebrant of the solemn high mass was Rev. Father LEIMGRUBER, C. SS. R., rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Fathers EBERHARDT, C. SS. R., and O'CONNOR, C. SS. R., as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. The sermon, which was a tribute of high praise to, and affectionate veneration for, the Immaculate Virgin, was preached by Rev. Father PRICE, C. SS. R. The musical services were of a very high order, and were conducted by Prof. FISCHER, the organist of the church. The vast edifice was filled to repletion by German Catholics, among whom devotion to Mary has ever been a distinguishing characteristic, though the grandeur of the services had attracted not a few of the faithful of other nationalities, and even some Protestants. In the afternoon there were solemn vespers, the conductor being Rev. Father EBERHARDT, assisted by Rev. Fathers PRICE and O'CONNOR.

In most of the other churches the parochial commemorative mass was begun at 9 o'clock A. M.

Civil Cases in the United States Circuit Court.

The jury in the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, by WILLIAM LATIMER and others, against Ex-Collector SMYTHE, for $500 in the appraisement of certain silk goods, failed to agree on a verdict yesterday, and were subsequently discharged. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS appeared for the plaintiff, and District-Attorney DAVIS for the defendant. The Court entertained the case of the New-Jersey Steam-boat Company against Collector ALFRED PLEASONTON, which was opened by W. R. PRENTICE for the plaintiffs, and by the District-Attorney for the defendant.

Fire in Broadway.

Soon after 3 A. M., yesterday, a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 437½ Broadway, occupied by Messrs. BURDICK & MAXON, dealers in lace and hair goods. The fire was confined to the floor on which it originated. The stock was damaged to the extent of $3,000, and was insured for $8,000 by the Western, of Buffalo; $2,500 by the Republic, and $5,000 by other companies. The first floor is occupied by C. WAITE & Co., dealers in cloths. Their stock was damaged $500 by water. Insured for $10,000 each by the Market, of this City, and the Firemen's Company, of Buffalo. The building is owned by R. BELL, and is damaged to the extent of $500; fully insured by various companies. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The City Chamberlain.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the articles you have recently published in relation to the management of the City finances and the unwarranted indorsement of the same by certain prominent citizens. While it would be very hard to make one believe that Messrs. Astor, Taylor, Roberts and others were influenced by corrupt motives in signing the abstract of the City debt, &c., which has been published, still I cannot subscribe to the conclusion they came to, "that the financial affairs of the City, under the charge of the Controller, are administered in a correct and faithful manner."

Without occupying space now to detail the reasons which lead me to doubt the integrity of the present administration, I wish to make a suggestion, which I think is worthy of consideration. Under the present law, the sinking funds of the corporation, of which there are two, are intrusted to the management of a Commission composed of the following City officials, viz., the Mayor, Controller, Recorder, Chamberlain, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. What I wish to propose is, that the City Chamberlain shall be excused from service as a member of that Commission. As long as that officer shall be able to use the public moneys for his own benefit, as at present, it will always be to his interest to keep as large an amount on hand as he can. Instead of keeping the moneys belonging to the sinking funds invested and yielding interest to the City, it will be to his interest, as well as his practice, as far as he may be able, to postpone investments by the Commissioners, and meanwhile use the money for his own advantage.

I, therefore, think that the Chamberlain should be relieved from further service or responsibility as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

I approve of, and thank you for the suggestion you made a few days since, that the twenty odd million dollars of securities, besides the additional million or more of unemployed money in the City Treasury, now belonging to the sinking funds, be applied at once to the discharge of an equal amount of the funded City debt. I think those securities and cash are very nearly sufficient to pay off all of the Croton Water, Central Park and other loans payable from the sinking fund. These debts once wiped out, the flood of revenues derived from the water rents and other sources, now flowing into the sinking fund, may be applied to lessen the amount of annual taxation to which we are now subject.

A SAVINGS-BANK OFFICER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1870.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be good enough to make the following statement in reference to the actual condition of things at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at One Hundred and Sixty-second-street: The prevalence and results of the typhoid fever here have been greatly exaggerated in some of the daily papers. The typhoid fever was brought to the Institution by a boy from Wayne County in this State, whose brother had died of the disease. Since the 19th of October there have been fifty-six cases of typhoid fever, and five of these have proved fatal. The cases have all been removed to a separate hospital. There are now thirty-two convalescent and in a fair way to recover. The insufficient supply of water, which aggravated the disease, has been remedied by the aid of the Croton Water Department, a sewer to low water mark in the Hudson River is in process of construction, and every suggestion of the Board of Health has already been anticipated by the action of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors.

Truly yours,
ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Principal.
NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870.

Shakespeare's Boot-Black.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will Miss K. FIELD inform us of her authority for stating, in her lecture on DICKENS, that THACKERAY once said or wrote that "He wished he had been SHAKESPEARE's boot-black?" Miss FIELD may say what she pleases about the great caricaturist, but she ought to spare the great humorist.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Generous Tweed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Commercial Advertiser* (subsidized) calls W. M. TWEED "noble and generous" for assisting a poor family, or promising to do so, because he "knew the father in better days." Now if he wishes for more objects of charity, who have seen better days, let him look up his old creditors whom he shuffled off by the two-thirds Insolvent act. They will be very glad to receive the principal of his indebtedness. Let him be just as well as generous.

CONSISTENCY.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.

Serious Breach Between the Supervisors and Mayor Hall—A Dead-Lock in the Affairs of the County.

The singular action of Mayor HALL at the meeting of the Supervisors last Tuesday on the occasion of the presentation of several resolutions, among which was one to reimburse Counselor W. F. HOWE for professional services rendered in defending JACK REYNOLDS, the murderer, in assuming the right to nullify acts of the Board not in accordance with his own views, and his statement that he was acting under a law passed by the Legislature in April last, has occasioned considerable excitement around the new Court-house, in connection with the palpable fact that the Court-house Commissioners are working tooth and nail against the interests of all jobs in which there is the least suspicion that the Mayor has any interest. The law under which Mr. HALL claims his power is contained in section 8 of chapter 190, of the act relating to the Supervisors, and reads as follows: "The concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Board of Supervisors, and including the Mayor's vote thereupon when he shall be present, shall always be necessary to the passage of any resolution, ordinance or act."

A curious circumstance connected with the affair is that Supervisor PLUNKITT, while in the Assembly last Winter, was Chairman of the Committee having charge of the engrossing of the laws, and knew nothing of the matter until the Mayor called the attention of the Board to it last Tuesday. In regard to the statement of the Mayor that the Board had no right to appropriate money for lawyers' fees for defending prisoners, even when assigned to such duty by the Judges, he neglected to mention that in December, 1865, in a mêlée at LYNCH's saloon, corner of Broome and Marion streets, PATRICK DWYER murdered PATRICK MCCUDDEN, and Messrs. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL—Mayor HALL being a member of the firm—defended the prisoner, for which they received $6,500; the money being appropriated by the Board of Supervisors.

The members of the Board have had several caucuses to ascertain if they cannot form some plan to checkmate the Mayor, many of them affirming that they will not attend any more sessions until something is done to render them a more independent body. As it stands now the affairs of the county are in a sort of "dead-lock," and unless some amicable arrangement can be made, those having claims against the county will have to wait. Already numbers of well-known contractors for county supplies are seen around the Court-house corridors and the Supervisors' office endeavoring to patch up a truce.

The Court-house Commissioners have done nothing lately, or at least they vouchsafe nothing to the Press after their secret meetings. The Court attendants still hold on to their places notwithstanding their dismissal by the Commissioners. In one part of the Supreme Court, yesterday, no less than six door-keepers were on hand.

Kings County Superintendents of the Poor—Employes Discharged.

The Kings County Board of Superintendents of the Poor met, yesterday, at Flatbush, and adopted the following report of Superintendent FORAN, for the reduction of the expenses of the Department:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee appointed at a previous meeting to take into consideration the necessity of a reduction of the expenses of the different departments, beg leave to report that they have given the matter their earnest attention for the last week, and from an examination of the departments under our control we are now satisfied that some of the employes can be dispensed with. We beg leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to notify the following employes of the Almshouse that their services are no longer required: Bernard Tierney, teamster; Michael Grace, assistant blacksmith; William F. Walsh, assistant gardener; Henry Webb, assistant gate-keeper; Henry Gross, assistant. That the following persons be discharged from the Hospital, dating from Dec. 1: Richard Malone, gardener; Lewis Morganstein, assistant in laboratory; ——, carpenter. From the Asylum: Wm. Conner, painter; John Houlihan, mason; Thomas Tracy, teamster; ——, carpenter. From the Nursery: Catherine L. Phillips, Patrick McCabe, gardener; Daniel Marnell, carpenter. And that the wages of the following-named employes should be reduced as named below: George Verity, farmer, from $800 to $600 per year; J. F. Cooper, gate-keeper, $2 per day to $600 a year; John Iswiser, cook, from $50 per month to $30; Wm. Hannah, from $30 per month to $25; George Fitzpatrick, from $700 per year to $25 per month. Respectfully submitted.

The report was adopted and an additional resolution passed reducing the salaries of four of the engineers from $3 to $2 50 a day. In view of the show of economy it may be noted that while there are but one-third the number of paupers in this county that there are in New-York, it takes $800,000 per annum to keep them—a sum nearly as great as that spent in New-York.

CURRENT NOTES.

A citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., proposes to write a history of tobacco.

The City of Boston pays $200,000 a year for gas.

By a return just published, it appears that the assets of the Canadian banks in October were $105,552,103.

The real estate valuation of Cleveland, Ohio, is reported to be $60,074,127, showing an increase of $35,916,423 since 1860.

Prof. I. B. CHEVALIER, father of Mlle. CHEVALIER, the vocalist, died recently at San Francisco.

A bet of $20 against $100 was recently made between a jeweler and an auctioneer at St. Louis, that a diamond could not be dissolved.

The cotton receipts at New-Orleans so far this season, show a large increase over those of last year.

A Springfield, Mass., manufacturer, is reported to be turning out 100,000 cartridges daily for the French Government.

The Norfolk, Va., *Journal* says that WM. H. ASPINWALL, of this City, has purchased 3,000 acres of land extending across the Peninsula.

The increase in the internal revenue collected in the Western District of Pennsylvania since 1869, is estimated at $1,330,504 89.

During the last decade the population of Virginia has only had an increase of 8,942. The population of Richmond in 1860 was 37,910. It is now 51,093.

JOHN DESTER, an old German miner of Nevada, was recently rescued from a caved-in embankment, after having occupied himself in prayer during nine hours.

The reported departure of Gen. BEAUREGARD for Europe has again been contradicted by one who saw him a few days ago at New-Orleans.

The letters and papers of Gen. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, purchased by the Ohio Legislature, consist of four neatly-bound volumes, and an immense number of single letters and fragments.

A young lady named KITTY UNDERWOOD, residing at Fort Dodge, Iowa, has been elected by the votes of the inhabitants to be the handsomest girl in that city.

Two amateur pugilists, of Lynn, Mass. were brought into Court on Monday last, fined $25 each, and costs, and compelled to enter into bonds to keep the peace for twelve months.

An attorney named JORDAN was sent out of Court in custody of the Sheriff a few days ago at Cincinnati, for refusing to take his seat at the request of the Judge.

By bequest of EDWARD EVERETT, Acton, Mass., comes into possession of the powder-horn worn by JAMES HAYWARD, who was killed at Lexington while pursuing the British from Concord.

Dr. GEORGE JEFFERSON, a practicing physician of Mecklenburg County, Va., is supposed to have been lately murdered by a former slave, named BEVERLY JEFFERSON, near Warrenton, N. C.

One of the HUTCHINSONS lately called at the Danvers (Mass.) Pottery for a wagon-seat that had been forgotten by him thirty years ago. It was found to be still in a tolerable state of preservation.

A "wild woman" lately made her appearance among a number of wood-choppers near West Mountain, Me., and scared them rather badly. Instead of attempting to capture her, the valiant choppers of wood beat a hasty retreat, leaving all their implements behind.

The will of the late Judge CRITTENDEN, who was murdered by the woman FAIR, was recently admitted to probate in San Francisco. It bequeathed all the real and personal property of the deceased to his widow, to be used according to her best judgment for the benefit of her children, no bond or security being required of her as executrix.

FRANK ESCHRICH, a wealthy citizen of Danville, in this State, and at one time Mayor of that city, recently met with a very sad fate through the marriage of his daughter with a young man who had been forbidden to correspond with her. On hearing that the ceremony was about to be performed at New-Britain, Conn., Mr. ESCHRICH hastened to that place, but not reaching it in time to prevent a consummation he became insane, and subsequently on his return home jumped from the train and was instantly killed.

A school difficulty of rather a novel nature arose, last week, near Springfield, Ohio, through the independence of the teacher, who had such an abiding faith in the influence of the rod that he applied it as vigorously to the back of the daughter of one of the directors as to the other children. The result was that said director demanded his dismissal, but his brother directors, not concurring, forced him to adopt the expedient of closing the school against the teacher. The latter has applied for a mandamus to compel its opening, and thus the matter stands at present.

The mania for murdering old men without cause, has extended to the Pacific States. On the 23d of November two soldiers of Company C, Second United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Stevens, Oregon, went out for a walk and got drunk. "In their rambling," says the *Oregonian*, "they met an old man of about sixty years, named HARRINGTON, a carpenter, well known in Astoria. One of them, a Spaniard named RODRIGUEZ, without the least provocation, knocked the old man down, and the other, whose name is NOLAN, jumped upon him, seized him by the throat, and, taking a large knife from his pocket, deliberately drew its edge across the old man's throat, cutting a horrible gash almost from ear to ear, severing an artery and laying the windpipe bare."

A case of considerable interest to bankrupts and others was lately tried in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The suit was brought by the assignee of one WILLIAM BURNS against the First National Bank of Clarion. It seems that BURNS had come to an understanding with his Pittsburg creditors, by which he was to receive an extension of time in meeting his obligations to them, provided his other creditors were satisfied to do likewise. It was particularly stipulated that he was not to confess any judgments to the Clarion Bank, but notwithstanding this he gave the bank a judgment note and was shortly after declared a bankrupt on his own petition. The bank had realized on its note, and the action was brought for the purpose of recovering the value of the property seized to satisfy the same. The jury found for the plaintiff with costs.

The Troubles of an Author.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, MAKKINFIELD ADDEY, of No. 238 West Thirty-eighth-street, charged A. A. W. MULHERN, of No. 149 North Eighth-street, Brooklyn, with stealing a manuscript copy of a work entitled "Eminent Living Americans," the prospectus of which has already been published. It appeared that about twelve months since Mr. ADDEY employed the defendant at a salary as a copyist, and, on the 2d of November last, gave him the manuscript of his work to take to the publishing office of HARPER BROTHERS, in this City. MULHERN failed to execute his trust, and retained the property in his possession, alleging, as an excuse, that he had not been paid for his services. The work embraced biographies of eminent American statesmen of the present, and its value was estimated at over $1,000. MULHERN stated that the greater part of the manuscript was in his handwriting, and he kept it merely to insure compensation. Judge FOWLER adjourned the investigation of the case to next Tuesday.

The Publication of the Official Records of Marriages and Births Prohibited.

The publication by a portion of the daily Press of the returns of marriages, births and deaths, made daily to the Board of Health, has called forth a storm of remonstrance from many of the parties interested. Many persons who were married privately, and desired that the fact should be kept secret for a time at least, found their names, ages, residences, and date of marriage blazoned forth to the world. Relatives, in several instances, were first made aware of the shame of an unmarried kinswoman by reading that she had given birth to an infant. The disgrace of the daughter of a wealthy up-town merchant was made public in this manner only a day or two ago. For these reasons President BOSWORTH, of the Board of Health, has deemed it advisable to prohibit the publication of the daily returns of marriages and births, and the specific cause of death.

Judge Loew as a Parson—The Lawyers Outflanked—A Suit for Breach of Promise Settled by Marriage.

In the case of WILHELMINA ERNST vs. CLEMENS HERDER, for breach of promise to marry, a motion was noticed for yesterday morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge LOEW, to place the cause on the short calendar. Before the hour appointed, however, and while the lawyers were assembling on both sides, the parties to the action quietly made known to the clerk of the Court their desire to enter a discontinuance in the action in the form of a marriage ceremony. Judge LOEW, having arrived, his services were invoked, and the whole party retiring to a side room, with the necessary witnesses and a few of the Court officials, Judge LOEW, according to the usual legal formula, made the litigants husband and wife. After congratulations all round, the now reconciled parties left the Court, having knocked the standing in Court clean from under their expectant lawyers. The fair bride was born in Bremen, and is now a resident of Flushing, L. I., while the conquered groom is a native of Hanover, a widower, and now resides at Newport, Ky.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 9: Nos. 82, 84, 33, 82, 35.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Criminal cases only.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
2312	Tracy vs. Cadle, Jr.	7020	Crosby vs. Jones.
4962	Hagel vs. Kolendoerfer.	7094	Simon vs. Hanck.
4810	Hoffman vs. Wagner.	7102	Randolph vs. Peck.
4820	Same vs. Same.	7106	Johnson vs. Thompson.
5010	Gordon vs. Simon.	7108	Peyton vs. Deming.
6200	Fent vs. Worn.	1810	Currie vs. Meade.
6868	McKinley vs. Auld.	4880	Dunlap vs. Clarke.
6946	Wehl vs. Jaffe.	6740	King vs. Kettletas.
6960	Lefler vs. Davis.	6962	Adair vs. Baller.
6996	Kirby vs. McFerland.	6972	Meade vs. Wyckoff.
7010	Abrams vs. Hart.	7106	Hilbrook vs. Hagan.
7014	Davis vs. Munn.	7078	Keller vs. Lanty.
7016	Williams vs. Peabody.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
6	Ross, Jr., vs. Schulhoff.	173	Scott vs. Scott.
55	Gray vs. Stimson.	174	Moss vs. Freund.
84	Duff vs. Doolittle.	175	Brandel vs. Levy.
86	Midgley vs. Osborne.	180	Bradley vs. Fowler.
115	Burrill vs. Raphael.	182	Osgood vs. Pray.
132	Sedgwick vs. Sutton.	204	In re Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
163	Leverich vs. Petty.	211	Wiley vs. Hopper.
160	Bankers' and Brokers' Tel. vs. Wainwright.	217	Leany vs. Mayer.
167	Kidd vs. Pryor.	221	Ogden vs. Fatman.
169	Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Wheeler.	222	Third-avenue Savings Bank vs. Potter.
171	People, &c., vs. Homeopathic Mut. So. of Kings Co.	224	Pendleton vs. Knifflin.
		231	Newton vs. Hook.
		233	Loftin vs. Rod.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
20	Churchill vs. The Erie Railway Company.	23	Beach vs. Beach.

Issues of Law and Fact.

46	—— vs. ——.	78	McDonald vs. Jones.
51	Bitter vs. Reedy.	79	Boyce vs. Chester.
71	Doyle vs. Jones.	80	Henning vs. The Atlantic Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
72	Clark vs. N. Y. Steam Navigation Co.	81	Wolfe vs. Brinckerhoff.
73	Randolph vs. Elias Hyams.	82	Belles vs. Duff.
74	The same vs. Joel E. Hyams.	83	Sandford vs. McGay.
75	Curry vs. Love.	84	Hoff vs. Wolff.
76	Beckman vs. Dunscomb.	85	Crager vs. Cruger.
77	Hotchkiss vs. Kelly Manufacturing Co.	86	Stuckheimer vs. Hebenthal.
		88	Graham vs. Whitney.
		89	Bhesh vs. Keller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 185, 493, 207, 195, 209, 315, 379, 319, 223, 227, 181, 349, 95, 491½, 482.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 328, 496, 273, 274, 503, 226, 238, 306, 803, 802, 804, 232, 498, 526, 541, 530.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

270	Stern vs. Wiesenfeld.	460	Howard vs. Merritt.
18	Kain vs. Kelly.	461	Wood vs. Merritt.
105	Schneider vs. Ahern.	304	McCunnin vs. Third-av. R. R.
138	Scallin vs. Dolan.	241	Friburg vs. Ohl.
81	Blum vs. Hildreth.	465½	Place vs. Seaver.
136	Greene vs. Harris.	466	Hineman vs. Cook.
160	Knott vs. Royal.	467	Hamilton vs. Elder.
459	Goldsmith vs. Lowenstein.		

Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Set down Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
251	Huerstal vs. Crabb.	345	Hoover vs. Beckman Fire Ins. Co.
282	Roberts vs. Mathews.	347	Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
272	Melitur vs. Meyer.	349	Swarbrie vs. Stevens.
225	Moncrief vs. Diem.	432	Preese vs. Howell.
273	Redlich vs. Lippman.	433	Freidenheimer vs. Gobel.
218	White vs. Frink.	440	Everling vs. O'Brien.
280	Simpson vs. Dey.		
282	Simons vs. Lyons.		
85	Mulcahy vs. Baum.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4511	Berg vs. Kolb.	4516	Prentiss vs. Wiersch.
4464	Bergfoot vs. Hinnicks.	4517	Bayley vs. Frisbie.
4462	Maeder vs. Manhattan Gas Co.	4518	Darby vs. O'Neill.
4	Elkan vs. Cornell.	4519	Rotmer vs. Von Schoening.
4377	Mittnacht vs. Harschel.	4520	Saltonstall vs. Openshaw.
4472	Baddleston vs. Boyd.	4521	Same vs. Same.
4493	Gibson vs. Spaard.	4522	Altgelm vs. Von Schoening.
4515	Levy vs. Cohen.		

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
	Bauch vs. Cohen.	4507	Grau vs. Brignoli.
4480	Nichols vs. Wild.	4509	Keany vs. Pressch.
4499	Wheeler vs. Wight.	4510	Dean vs. Hardeveer.
4501	Kindt vs. Weice.	4511	Schlacter vs. Bollard.
4502	Bradstreet vs. Schonberg.	4512	Sacket vs. Steinberg.
4503	Smith vs. Francker.	4513	Sheehey vs. Bolley.
4504	Dempsey vs. Winchester.	4524	Larens vs. Brunner.
4505	Fleetwood vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. R. Co.	4525	Holewan vs. Renahan.
4506	Mackey vs. Surbrug.	4526	Grahn vs. Wolf.
		4527	Harris vs. Irving.
		4527½	Meriden Silver Plate Co. vs. Clark.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

Persey vs. The New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company; motion denied.

Mooney vs. Mooney; report of referee confirmed and decree of separation granted with costs.

Hall vs. Comstock; motion granted.

Gallaher vs. Starr; motion granted for an allowance of $300.

Andrews vs. Curtiss; in the matter of the Harmony and Marine Insurance Company; Hawley vs. Taylor; Rose vs. Skinner; Blake vs. The Iron Mountain Company of Lake Champlain; motions granted.

Lane vs. Wagner; motion granted for two and one-half per cent.

Wright vs. Simpson; motion denied.

Allen vs. First National Bank of Richmond; motion granted.

Diggs vs. Murtagh; motion granted with costs.

Hornthal vs. Schorlin; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Boller vs. Washington A. Connelly; motion for stay granted to take effect after the referee reports.

Hogue vs. Shaw; motion for receiver denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Holyoke vs. Adams; demurrer sustained.

Barnard vs. Goodhart; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer; leave to defendant to answer in ten days on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

By Judge Freedman.

Brewster vs. Bloomfield; order settled and signed; papers left with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Spencer.

Cunningham vs. Stellhamer; motion granted.

Gray vs. James Fisk, Jr., et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Eppenstetner vs. Bauer; case settled.

Birdsall vs. Berman; order granted.

By Judge Monell.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Moran vs. Swigar; Austin vs. Brower; Kilpatrick vs. Star; Lockwood vs. Platt; Godet vs. Badler; Priest vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; Bloom vs. Morgan.

By Judge McCunn.

Crombie vs. Coburn; motion for Receiver granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Siegal et al. vs. Lewis et al.; case settled.

By Judge Loew.

Cushman vs. Allen; interrogatories settled.

Wolf vs. Kraker; motion granted; see memorandum.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Agate vs. Lowenbein et al.; case settled; see memorandum on proposed amendments.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 2—*William S. Ward, Executor, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Nahum Ward, the testator, in his life-time filed a petition in the Court of Claims, as originally organized, to recover judgment on forty-three "loan office certificates" of the United States, for $400 each, with interest thereon at six per cent. from the year of their issue, 1777. In February, 1857, judgment was rendered in his favor for $60,376 90, and reported to Congress. Pending the action of Congress thereon, Ward died. In July 1864, the matter was referred back to the Court of Claims, when in March 1868 the petition was dismissed, the Court finding that the certificates had not been duly countersigned by a Commissioner for the State of Georgia, to which State they were issued and charged, as required by law, and that the indorsement they presented was not shown to be authorized. Some of the certificates having had interest paid on them, the Court held that that fact did not raise a legal presumption that the person indorsing them had been recognized as a Commissioner for the State to foreign them.

The appellant contends that the certificates were issued in pursuance of law, and that the State of Georgia, in the settlement of her accounts with the United States, was charged with, and has paid them. It is also insisted that the payment of interest by the Government is an act of ratification which now estops it from denying the validity of the certificates. The Attorney-General relies on the objection raised in the Court of Claims, and urges further that as these certificates are a portion of the national debt, the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction of a claim involving them. The Government, it is said, has not authorized such an action, based upon the securities.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., for appellant; Attorney-General A. T. Akerman for the Government.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

A CHILD FALLS INTO AN AREA.

James McLain vs. Thomas Van Zant.—The plaintiff brings his action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by his daughter, aged five years, in having fallen into an unprotected area in front of his house, No. 24 East Twelfth-street.

The defendant admitted the ownership of the house, but denied all other allegations in the complaint. The evidence on the behalf of plaintiff went to show that the little girl, who lives in the adjoining house, on the 20th of November, 1869, while attempting to enter her father's house, stumbled and fell head foremost to the bottom of the area, breaking her skull and otherwise greatly injuring her head and face, and injuring her whole body so much that her life was then despaired of; that the consequences remain to this day in the form of great pain and frequent fits attended with convulsions, unconsciousness and delirium, and that her mind as well as her body are incurably injured and impaired. The evidence of the plaintiff being in, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the father knew of this unprotected area, and that having such knowledge, he was guilty of contributive negligence in permitting so young a child (then but three years and a half old) to run in the street unprotected. The Court granted the motion, and dismissed the complaint.

A. K. Hadley for plaintiff; Cowles and Lake for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Brady.

ALLEGED USURY IN THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

George Kuhn vs. Charles N. Alcott.—It appears that the plaintiff sold to the defendant certain real estate in this City for $40,000, taking a bond and mortgage for $20,000 for part of the purchase-money. The agreement was that the mortgagee should sell this bond and mortgage at a discount of ten per cent. ($2,000,) and that the mortgagor should make good the discount. The suit was brought to recover the $2,000. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the contract was usurious in its inception. The Court sustained the demurrer and rendered judgment for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

A DISASTROUS VISIT—AN UNSAFE PIAZZA.

Ann Morehead vs. Peter H. Moss.—The defendant is the owner of premises No. 882 Seventh-avenue, of which plaintiff's mother is a tenant and lessee. On the rear of the premises, attached to and on a level with the second floor occupied by plaintiff's mother, was a piazza, which was used as a part of such second floor. On the 29th of October, 1869, the plaintiff, being on a visit to her mother at the premises in question, had occasion to go upon the piazza, and while there the structure fell, and she sustained severe injuries in the leg and elsewhere, for which she claims damages to the amount of $10,000. The defense set up was that the premises were rented at a reduced rent, owing to their dilapidated condition, and there being no contract with the landlord to repair, he was liable neither to the tenant or her visitor for any injury resulting from a condition of non-repair. The case is still on.

Culver & Robinson for plaintiff; Mann & Parsons for defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

THREE-CENT LAGER AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

Albert Scubel vs. Henry Parker.—The plaintiff is a Newark lager-beer brewer. In the early part of last Summer, the defendant, having established himself as a retailer of lager-beer in the Bowery, not far away from the Atlantic Garden, and on the opposite side of the street, undertook to sell lager at three cents a glass, while all the other respectable places were selling at the usual price of five cents. The defendant's business proved to be not so successful as he had expected, and at the end of the season he was indebted to his brewer over $800, to recover which this suit was brought.

The defense was that the plaintiff sold very bad beer to defendant; that his customers complained very much, and cried down the lager to such an extent that his regular custom fell off from $800 per day, which it was at the beginning of the season, to about $10 when the lager became very bad. It was sour and otherwise objectionable. Some of the witnesses testified, so much so, that numerous barrels of it had to be thrown into the street. The trial of the case occupied two days. After the summing up of counsel for the respective parties, and an able and lucid charge by Judge Gross, the jury, after a brief consultation, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, Mr. Peter Cook; for the defendant, Mr. J. H. Hall.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.107	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65.n.108	100	do.	[illegible]
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.n.108	1200	do.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.108½	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 10-40 Rg. 106¼	500	do.	[illegible]
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old. [illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. [illegible]	100,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. ... b. c.	[illegible]
1,000	Georgia St. 7s... [illegible]	20,000	do.	[illegible]
1,000	S. Car. St. 6s n., Jan. & July [illegible]	100	Erie R. ... b. c.	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri St. 6s [illegible]	100	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue [illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 4th M. [illegible]	200	L. S. & M. S. R.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie 5th M. [illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
6,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds. [illegible]	300	Union Pac. R.	[illegible]
1,000	U. Pac. R. 1st M. [illegible]	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Pac. R. 7s, guar. by St. of Mo. [illegible]	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
3,000	H. & St. Jo. R. conv. bds. [illegible]	100	C., C., C. & I. R.	[illegible]
11,000	Mil. & St. P. [illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
5,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st [illegible]	300	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Morris & E. 1st [illegible]	200	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st [illegible]	100	Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]
1,000	T. W. & W. cons. [illegible]	100	Bos., H. & E. R.	[illegible]
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk. 106	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
10	Metropolitan Bk. [illegible]	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	[illegible]
20	Del. & Hud. C. Co. [illegible]	100	do. ... b. c.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel. [illegible]	100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	[illegible]
200	do.	100	Ren. & Sar. R.	[illegible]
700	Pacific M. S. Co.	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Pref. ... b. c. 10½	200	C. & I. C. R. ... b. c.	[illegible]
50	New-Jersey R. ... 117	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$65,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.107½	60,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5-20 reg. '62.106½	20,000	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5-20 reg. '64.107	20,000	do.	[illegible]
31,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.107	10,000	do.	[illegible]
7,000	U. S. 5-20 reg. '65.106½	100	Erie Railway	[illegible]
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 new	400	Reading	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.108½	100	L. S. & Mich. So.	[illegible]
5,000	U. S. 10-40 reg. 106½	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 10-40 C. b3.106½	500	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do. ... s3.106½	300	do.	[illegible]
4,000	N. Car. 6s, S. T. ... [illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
5,000	N. Car. 6s, old bds. ... b. c. 46½	200	Clev. & Pitts. ... b. c. 104½	
15,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July [illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st. 90	100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 81	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 82½	200	Chi. & R. I.	[illegible]
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B. [illegible]	25	C., C., Cin. & I.	[illegible]
100	Canton Co. ... 67½	300	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
100	Cumb. C. & I. ... [illegible]	300	M. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Tel. ... 44½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	[illegible]
50	Am. M. U. Ex. ... [illegible]	100	Chi. & Alt.	[illegible]
10	do. ... 40½	200	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c. [illegible]	10	Mor. & Essex	[illegible]
300	do. ... [illegible]	100	Tol., W. & W. ... b3.	[illegible]
300	do. ... [illegible]	200	Han. & St. Jo.	[illegible]
5,300	do. ... [illegible]	100	Col., C. & I. Cen.	[illegible]

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The sales of Gold, today, were at 110⅝@110⅞ ₱ cent. The fluctuations being so very slight, the speculation in the Gold Room created less interest than usual. The Gold for cash delivery was easy, and 5@6 ₱ cent. Interest was paid to carry over balances. A firmer feeling in Exchange imparted steadiness to the Gold market. Bills on London, of the standard names, advanced to 109 ₱ cent. The supply of Bills from the Southern markets was not so free this morning, while the demand here was larger than yesterday.

The Public Funds were steady and the 5-20s of 1867 exceptionally firm, although one or two of the prominent dealers offered large sums to the Treasury, the aggregate sum being $3,750,000, and the accepted offers $1,000,000, as follows:

Bates & Brown.		25,000 '62, r.	...106.34
$20,000 '64, r.	...106.30	1,500 '62, c.	...106.34
15,250 '64	...106.32	5,000 '64, c.	...106.34
10,000 '64	...106.35	1,000 '65, c.	...106.34
2,000 '63	...106.30	10,000 '65, c., n.	...106.34
10,000 '64	...106.30	1,000 '67, c.	...106.34
5,000 '65, r.	...106.30	1,000 '65, r.	...106.34
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster		37,000 '65, r., n.	...106.40
140,000 '65, c., n.	...106.38	1,700 '65, r., n.	...106.40
85,000 '65, r., n.	...106.38	5,300 '65, c., n.	...106.40
17,850 '67, r.	...106.38	10,000 '65, c., n.	...106.40
17,550 '64, c.	...106.38	*Jay Cooke & Co.*	
13,100 '67, r.	...106.38	231,050 '62, r.	...106.40
5,150 '67, c.	...106.38	53,800 '64, r.	...106.40
10,650 '65, c., n.	...106.38	55,800 '65, r.	...106.40
Baker & Kitchen.		130,700 '65, n.	...106.40
1,300 '65, c., o.	...106.35	*Hatch & Foote.*	
600 '65, n.	...106.29	4,600 '67, r.	...106.30
Ed. Sweet & Co.			
			$1,000,000

There is nothing new to report of the Money market. The demand from the Brokers is just about equal to the disposition of landers to accommodate them at 6@7 ₱ cent. In Merchant paper the rates are 7 to 9 ₱ cent on first-class names. There is increased speculation on the Stock Exchange, today, incident to the bearish raid of yesterday on New-York Central and the Western Railways, but, judged by appearances this afternoon, the movement has created no extra demand for Money from the Brokers. The reason of this may be that the Street just now is Shorter of Stocks than of Money. The signs of the day certainly support the theory that the bulk of the sales of yesterday were for the bearish account, rather than by actual holders. A different rumor prevailed in regard to New-York Central Stock and Scrip early in the day, as well as at the close of business yesterday, but the subsequent turn of the market failed to confirm it. We have no doubt that free sales have been made for several days past by parties in the Street, who were willing to have it believed that they were posted from head-quarters, if they were not indeed selling for Mr. VANDERBILT himself, but the Street is evidently incredulous on this "point"—and with good reason. The stock recovered 1@1½ ₱ cent. of yesterday's decline, and the Western Roads also advanced in about the same proportion.

The Southern State Bonds and the best of the old Railway Mortgages, (Currency Interest,) as well as the various Pacific Bonds, are in demand and prices generally firm. The reports of traffic from the Central Pacific, and also from the Missouri Pacific, are sufficiently encouraging in the large increase over last season to place their Mortgages on the highest credit, and in the case of the Missouri Pacific, whose Mortgage is only $7,000,000, 6 ₱ cent. Gold, the Common Stock has advanced to 89@90 ₱ cent.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅜
American Gold Coin	110⅝	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	90⅜	90⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	84	84⅞
Reading Railroad	102¼	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108⅞
North-west Common	72⅛	73⅝
North-west Preferred	89⅛	90⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝	81
St. Paul Common	50⅞	50⅞
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	30⅜	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash	50⅝	51⅜
Western Telegraph	44⅛	44⅜
Erie	24	24

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

Gold receipts	$312,600 60
Gold payments	1,127,907 08
Gold balance	60,057,196 00
Currency receipts	1,796,474 15
Currency payments	842,126 54
Currency balance	7,564,981 40
Customs	316,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	109⅜	5-20 coup., '67	109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	112¾	5-20 coup., '68	108⅝
5-20 coup., '62	107⅛	10-40 registered	106⅜
5-20 coup., '64	106⅞	10-40 coupon	106⅝
5-20 coup., '65	107	6s Currency	110⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	63	Arkansas 6s, Funded	54½
Virginia 6s, old	65½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1881	103
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, reg., old	55	Illinois can. bds., 1870	100
Virginia 6s, reg., '66	[illegible]	Illinois con. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, reg., '67	57½	Illinois con. 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	90	Illinois War Loan	100
North Car. 6s, old	46	Ind. 6 ₱ ct. War Ln.	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act, '66	[illegible]	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	24	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '78	100
N. Car. 6s, Spec'l Tax	21	Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '83	100
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	65	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	101
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	82½	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	107½
Missouri 6s	90½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	100
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	100
Connecticut 6s	101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	100
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	75
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	90	Galena & Ch. ext'd	100
N. Y. C. 6s, R. Estate	87½	Galena & Ch. 2d	95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscrip'n	87½	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	100½
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	101	Morris & Essex 1st	100
N. Y. C. 7s conv. '76	102	Morris & Essex 2d	95½
N. Y. C. 7s, '65-'76	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 2d, Ind. '79	98	N. J. Central 2d	100
Erie 7s, 3d, Ind. '83	95	N. J. Central new bds.	100
Erie 7s, 4th, Ind. '80	91½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Erie 7s, 5th, Ind. '88	87½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87½	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	98
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Harlem 1st Mort.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	79
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	90½	Ch. & Alton S. F.	100
Albany & Sus. 2d bds.	98	Ch. & Alton 1st	102½
Albany & Sus. 3d bds.	90	Ch. & Alton Inc.	92
Ch., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111½	Ohio & Miss. 1st	90½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	93	Ohio & Miss. Con'd	89½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	97	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	92	Peninsula R. R. bds.	80
Central Pacific bds.	91½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89½
Un. Pac. Land G. 7s	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	105
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7-3-10	92½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	100	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	94½
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	M. & St. P. 1st L. d.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d, pf.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d, inc.	80	Ch. & Mil. 1st	90
Ch. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	90
Ch. & N. W. 1st	90	Joliet & Ch. 1st	106
Ch. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c.	88	Ch. & Ind. Air Line	82½
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	100½	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	82½
Lack. & Western bds.	101	Tol., P. & War. W. D.	82
Del., L. & W. 2d	[illegible]	Tol., P. & War. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. 1st, extd.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	97
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83½
Gt. Western 1st, '88	100		
Gt. Western 1st, '88	88½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Continental	95½
Manhattan	150	St. Nicholas	111½
Merchants'	116½	Importers' & Traders'	160
Mechanics'	137	Park	158
Union	137	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
America	145	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
City	212	Central National	105½
Phenix	106	Fourth National	108½
North River	90	Ninth National	109
Tradesmen's	152	Tenth National	120
Fulton	150	Oriental	160
Mechanics' & Traders'	135	Gold Exchange	70½
National	115	Del. & Hud. Canal	119½
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Leather Manufact'rs	125	American Coal	39
Commerce	120	Spring Mountain Coal	41
Broadway	260	Canton Co. Baltimore	67½
Mercantile	125	Consol. C. of Mary'd	20
American Exchange	111	West. Union Tel.	44⅜
Pacific	130	Quicksilver Mining	4
Chatham	170	Mariposa Mining	5
Bank of the Republic	115	Mariposa Preferred	10½
Irving	125	Boston Water Power	19½
Metropolitan	136	Adams Express	65½
People's	140	Wells-Fargo Express	31
Grocers'	115	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
Market	127	American Express	46⅝
Nassau	105	United States Ex.	34
Shoe & Leather	138	Pacific Mail	43
Corn Exchange	130	Atlantic Mail	24

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri:

Fourth week November, 1869	$74,677
Fourth week November, 1870	94,166
Increase	$19,489
Month of November, 1869	$298,708
Month of November, 1870	321,659
Increase	$22,951
January to December, 1869, (11 months.)	$1,976,946 18
January to December, 1870, (11 months.)	2,224,415 49
Increase to Dec. 1, (11 months.)	$247,469 61

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against having transactions with any persons issuing circulars or undertaking to transact business under the name of our firm who are not connected with us. LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 225 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 12, 1870.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been exchanged through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road *for 1870 will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870	$7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869	5,280,882
Increase in 1870	$2,136,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 91¾.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 109⅛	$1,092 50
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 91¾	917 50
Difference realized	$175 00

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	2,049	Rosin, bbls.	1,832
Copper, bbls.	41	Tar, bbls.	74
Eggs, bbls.	316	Pork, bbls.	441
Flour, bbls.	10,035	Beef, pkgs.	387
Wheat, bushels	36,408	Cut-meats, pkgs.	307
Corn, bushels	38,500	Lard, pkgs.	261
Oats, bushels	28,783	Butter, pkgs.	723
Barley, bushels	11,114	Cheese, boxes	10,183
Beans, bushels	780	Dressed Hogs, No.	15
Grass-seed, bushels	3,310	Oil-cake, pkgs.	800
Malt, bushels	5,400	Rice, pkgs.	61
Hops, bales	60	Starch, pkgs.	750
Hides, No.	449	Tea, pkgs. (by rail)	511
Leather, sides	3,602	Wool, bales	36
Spirits Turp., bbls.	305	Whisky, bbls.	175

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Star of Hope*, for Liverpool—5,514 bbls. Flour, 4,500 boxes Cheese, 27,051 bushels Wheat, 11 hhds. Tobacco, 601 sticks Lignumvitæ, 3,905 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Abby Rydreen*, for Hamburg—5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 3,464 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Lorenzo*, for Antwerp—6,912 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Amelia*, for Marseilles—2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 9,850 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Frances Dewey*, for Gibraltar—1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,819 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in quite moderate request at 32c.@33c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a limited trade reported in all kinds on the basis of previous nominal quotations.

BRICKS—Have been in demand at steady rates. We quote Common to North River Hard at $5@$9 25; Croton, $11@$15, and Philadelphia Front at $28@$30, ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull and nominal, including Adamantine, light weight, 14c.@15c.; Plain Sperm 30c.; Patent Sperm, 40c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand at $1 80@$1 90, as the range of brands, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been quiet and quoted heavy, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; do. House do., $14 50; Newcastle Gas, $9 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $5@$8 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Continues inactive at about former figures, including Guayaquil, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Caracas, in bond, 15c.@17c., in gold; Maracaibo, in bond 24½c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry has been noted for Rio at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,050 bags by the steamer *Agamemnon*, 1,165 bags by the *Rainton*, and 644 bags by the *North America*, and at New-Orleans 2,000 bags to arrive by the British bark *Kate Agnes*, (which left Rio Oct. 27,) on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 44,804 bags here, and 54,446 bags at other distributing ports. Other kinds have been quiet at previous figures. Messrs. C. AMAHN & CO. sum up the week's movements thus: 300 bags Government Java sold on private terms; 2,718 bags Laguayra, 109 bags Costa Rica, 50 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio in first hands, 53,198 bags and 44,518 mats. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery, opening a shade heavier, but closing heavily, under the reports of the increased receipts at the shipping ports. Sales, 4,686 bales, (of which 800 bales were to arrive,) including 2,168 bales to shippers, 1,163 bales to spinners, 104 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been less call, prices closing in favor of buyers; sales, 4,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 600 bales at 15⅛c.; January, 600 bales at 15 5-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅜c.; March, 200 bales at 15⅝c.; free on board at Mobile, November, 200 bales on private terms. And today, for December, 300 bales at 15⅛c., 300 bales at 15 3-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15¼c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15½c., 100 bales at 15 7-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15¼c.; February, 100 bales at 15½c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅝c., together. March, 100 bales at 15¾c., 50 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15¾c.; 250 bales free on board at Savannah, December, at 14⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	16
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	27,423
Receipts last week	30,380
Receipts the preceding week	20,081
Receipts since Sept. 1	254,961
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	737,447
Receipts preceding year	685,430
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	882,100
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	178,751
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	433,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,566,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	326,597
Estimated stock here	75,006

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at rather stronger and generally buoyant prices. Shipping extras have been in more request for export and on speculative account, on the basis of $5 85@$6 15 for old and new State, with sales reported of 6,750 bbls. There has been a moderate movement in trade and family brands at our quotations. The offerings of desirable lots have been on a reduced scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 05@$5 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 80@$6 10; good to fancy, $6 15@$6 65; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 00@$6 15, ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 20@$4 70
Sour Flour	4 30@ 5 30
Superfine State and Western	5 05@ 5 50
Extra State	5 80@ 6 10
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 15@ 6 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 6 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 8 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at steadier rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,020 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$6 20 for poor to good ordinary, $6 25@$8 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in demand at $4 35@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Corn-meal has been more inquired for at $3 80@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 35 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 30@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet and heavy, ranging from $2 85@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 10@$6 20
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 25@ 8 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in moderate request at $3 32½@$3 35 ₱ box; sales, 5,300 boxes. Currants have been in some demand at 11½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet at about previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more confident demand, chiefly for shipment and on speculative account, at a shade firmer and quite buoyant prices. The main call has been for new crop No. 1 Spring at $1 35@$1 40, closing strong with buyers at $1 40 for prime samples afloat, with a much lighter offering noted. New Crop No. 1 Spring has been in demand at rising figures; a boat-load of straight was purchased for export at $1 41 ₱ bushel. In the poorer grades of Spring there has been a limited movement reported with a range of from $1 18@$1 25 for old crop. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been moderately sought after at from $1 40@$1 47, chiefly at $1 42@$1 47 for old and new Amber, ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been rather more inquired for and quoted steadier. The general market wound up in favor of sellers, who were not eager to place stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 45@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 47; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 41; No. 2 do. at $1 30@$1 40, closing at $1 40 for straight loads, afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 30@$1 35; old Spring at $1 18@$1 25; White Genesee at $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 47; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 47½; White Southern, nominally, at $1 50@$1 75, ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, opening firmly, but closing lower yet steady at the reduced figures. The main inquiry has been for new Mixed Western at from 75c.@78c. for fair ordinary to very good, and 79c.@80c. for prime to choice, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last of 72,000 bushels, at 80c.@82½c. for old Mixed Western afloat; 75c.@80c., chiefly at 76c.@78c., for new Mixed Western; 77c.@85c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 75c.@84c. for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues quite dull, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and from $1 18@$1 22 for car lots of State, ₱ bushel; sales, 2,100 bushels. Barley has been plenty, quiet, and heavy, with sales reported of 22,500 bushels, including Canada West at $1@$1 12; Canada East, 93½c.@97½c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 80c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt has been inactive and quoted heavy, including Canada at $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, and State at 85c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderately active request and quoted stronger in price. The demand has been chiefly for new Mixed Western at 61c.@61½c., and White Ohio at 63c.@64c., afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels at 55c.@64c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 61c.@61½c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 62c.@62½c. for State, and 59c.@64c., from track and afloat, for new White do. ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been 5,514 bbls. Flour, 27,051 bushels Wheat, and 3,905 bushels Corn, for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., Dec. 7, 1870:

Oats—Geo. W. Stahl, Buffalo.

Flour—Helena, Oswego.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been in demand at 11c., gold, in bond, and 18c., currency. Bagging continues quiet at 25c.@26c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping; $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been salable and steady at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 800 bales have been sold, to arrive by the *Ivanhoe*, (which left Calcutta Oct. 28,) at 3⅛c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds dull at old figures.

HOPS—Continue in slack request at drooping prices. We quote the range from 8c.@18c. for New Crop, 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@8c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 69 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted steady on a moderate movement, chiefly in hemlock tannages.

MOLASSES—There has been less activity in New-Orleans, which has been in reduced stock and quoted firm. Other kinds have been inactive and irregular. The stock in first hands this morning included 6,586 hhds. Cuba, 1,740 hhds. English Islands, 512 hhds. Porto Rico, and 400 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@65c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@72½c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@23c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	65c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been an unusually brisk movement reported in Tar, chiefly on speculative account, at firm and buoyant prices; sales, 11,000 bbls., embracing most of the available supply, largely at about $2 30 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand, partly for export, and firm; sales, 625 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 47c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 305 bbls. Rosin has been inactive at former quotations; 200 bbls. No. 2 were sold at $2 30 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 1,822 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 47c.@48c., ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 05@$6 75, ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 25@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive and quoted heavy on the nominal basis of 13c. in bulk and 15½c.@16c. in shipping order, here, and 15½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia. The Creek reports have been of an unsettled and spiritless market. There were 3,240 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. Refined Oil has been in moderate demand here on the basis of 23c. for Standard White, early deliveries, and 22½c. for do., December contracts, with sales reported since our last of 3,400 bbls. At Philadelphia, Standard White has been in light request for early December delivery, on the basis of 22½c., but has been generally held at 22¾c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 3,670 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 6,913 bbls. for Antwerp; 3,464 bbls. and 5,000 cases for Hamburg; 1,700 bbls. and 2,819 cases for Gibraltar and orders, and 2,000 bbls. and 9,850 cases for Marseilles. Refined Oil, in cases, has been quiet since our last within a range of 27½c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in moderate demand at 9c., in shipping order; 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in shipping order, for early delivery, at the quoted rate.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been unusually dull, since our last, and prices have been quoted lower and irregular, particularly for new Mess, which has been offered with more freedom. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 300 bbls. at $22@$22 25 for old Western Mess; $20@$21 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21 50@$22 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been no business reported, and prices have been quoted quite heavy, with offerings of new Western Mess noted for January and February, sellers' options, at $19 25@$19 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at firm prices. We now quote the range at from 8⅛c.@9½c. as the extremes. Cut-meats have been quiet and unsettled; sales equal to 119 pkgs. at 11½c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14c. for City do. and 8c.@8½c. for Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand on the basis of 11c.@11½c. for Short and Long Clear ₱ lb.; sales, 275 boxes, prompt and December delivery. Lard has been quiet and generally depressed in price, though strictly prime stock has been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 315 tcs. and bbls. at 12c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12⅛c.@12½c. for fair to prime new Western Steam; 12½c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery no sales have been reported, and prices have been quoted nominal. Beef continues in fair demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand, mainly for export, at $20@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales, 230 tcs. Beef Hams have been in fair request, at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Butter has been in very light demand within our range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 723 pkgs. Cheese has been in moderate request at former figures. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 10,183 boxes. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese, thus: The market for Butter remains in the same dull and torpid condition fully noted in our late reports, the only demand being for extra grades for the very light wants of local trade, and for extreme low grades for bakers' use, at about the rate for lard, which leaves the good, sound dairies of Butter, that are usually promptly taken for consumption and shipping trade, and which always command a steady and fair price, without demand. Unusually mild weather continues, which cuts down the consumption largely, besides impairing considerably the quality of the daily receipts. The situation of the trade is bad, has no precedent, and can only be altered for the better by colder weather and diminished supplies. The total receipts for the week are 14,822 pkgs. Our quotations are nominal, except for extreme high and low grades, and the week's market closes heavily. We quote:

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	36@37
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35@37
Cattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	34@35
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	32@33
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₱ lb.	32@34
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₱ lb.	30@32
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	38@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	32@34
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	28@30
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	28@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	20@23
Ordinary Western firkins, good to prime, ₱ lb.	18@19
Common and White, Western and State stock, ₱ lb.	13@14
Canada, fair to prime, ₱ lb.	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₱ lb.	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@28

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 43,940 boxes. The total exports of Cheese from this point, from Jan. 1 to date, is 1,176,544 boxes of 50 lbs. each, which shows an excess over the same period last year of 72,450 boxes. The market is very firm, with a good fair trade progressing for both local and export wants. We note sales of some fancy stock at 16½c.@16¾c., but not sufficient to cause a change in our quotations:

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	13½@14½
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb.	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	13 @14½
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	10 @11½

RICE—Has been quiet at about former figures; sales, 25 tcs. Carolina at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Rangoon is nominally quoted at $2 12½@$2 25, gold, in bond, with an available supply of 3,200 bags in first hands.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with increased confidence on a reduced offering and fair demand, chiefly for refining grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,360 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; 1,310 boxes Havana, part at 10⅛c., and 904 boxes do. at auction, at 8c.@9c. We quote: Fair to choice Refining grades at 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅛c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Refined continues in active demand, ranging from 11½c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CARL AMAHN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars, since Dec. 1, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Dec. 1, 1870	36,094	69,023	264,218	742
Receipts since Dec. 1	1,226	2,490	—	—
Total	37,320	91,513	262,218	742
Sales since Dec. 1	4,598	9,500	35,602	—
Stock this day	32,922	82,013	226,616	742
Stock, Dec. 8, 1869	20,242	65,471	201,551	576
Stock, Dec. 10, 1868	23,517	28,170	94,418	—
Stock, Dec. 12, 1867	14,221	38,043	15,961	—

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 47,000 lbs., at 8¼c.@8½c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8⅜c.@8½c. for prime; also, 21,000 lbs. of Stearine at 10c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 10c.; and small lots Grease at 7c.@8c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last of 250 bbls., in lots, at 90½c.@91c. for wood and iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, 125 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted firm, in most instances, though the engagements have been on a restricted scale. For Liverpool, there were taken 4,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and 9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d., ₱ bbl.; 22,800 bushels Wheat, chiefly at 7½d., by sail, and 8½d. by steam, ₱ bushel; 7,800 bushels do., on vessel's account; 1,000 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 1,300 tcs. Beef, at 7s.@7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 100 boxes Bacon, 2,650 boxes Cheese and 40 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; and 100 bbls. Sperm-oil at 80s. For Belfast, a Norwegian bark, with 2,400 quarters Wheat at 6s. 1½d. ₱ quarter. For Vigo, a British brig, with 200 bbls. and 6,000 cases Petroleum, at 4s. and 25c., gold.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Bowles.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. LONDON ASSURANCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Harkins, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Lotte Burke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gensine.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT'S ARMORY. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

LYRIC HALL. 6th-av., near 42d-st. CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT. Exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 40 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 3 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The King of Wurtemberg has concurred in the proposal that King WILLIAM should assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The Italian Parliament was opened on Monday by the King, who said in his speech that with Rome for the capital the edifice begun by CHARLES ALBERT would be crowned, and the freedom of Italy secured. With regard to the Pope, he said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world. With regard to the Spanish Crown, he said a sister nation had invited his son to rule over her destinies, and he rejoiced in the great honor conferred on his dynasty, and it would bring equivalent benefits to Spain.... A railway collision occurred on Monday near London, by which five persons were killed and many others injured fatally.... The Prussian King telegraphs from Versailles Dec. 5, to Berlin, the capture of Orleans, and the successes of the German Army about Rouen. The capture of Orleans was announced to the Parisians by the Germans under a flag of truce. A later telegram from Versailles says the French lost 10,000 in prisoners and seventy-seven cannon in the battles near Orleans, together with four gunboats on the Loire.... The general tenor of the Russian dispatches to Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople, is that the granting of the Russian demand is essential to the peace of Europe.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced by Mr. WILSON, to prevent assessments upon Government employes for political or other purposes. Any official allowing such assessment or employe paying it, is made liable to dismissal and a fine not exceeding $1,000. It also prohibits the giving of presents or gratuities to Government officials for anything done in connection with their official duties. Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, offered a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women. A memorial against the construction of a bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati according to the present plan was offered and referred to the Committee on Commerce. After a short Executive Session the Standing Committees were announced, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a remonstrance of New-York envelope makers, printers and stationers, against the Government stamped envelopes, was presented, a number of new bills and resolutions introduced, and a memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge submitted, and then the consideration of the bill revising the Postal laws was resumed. The pending question was Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment abolishing the franking privilege. There was a protracted debate on this, the principal ground of opposition being that it did not abolish the franking privilege in reality, but continued it in a new form. The main argument in its favor was that it prevented the counterfeiting of the signatures of members, and would therefore prevent a large amount of fraud heretofore practiced. The provision for allowing each member $100 a session for postage on his private correspondence was particularly objected to, and a motion to strike this out was sustained. A motion to strike out all of Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment, after the first section, was rejected, and the vote was taken on its adoption. It was lost by a vote of 70 to 102. Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, then moved to strike out the section of the bill relating to the Franking privilege, thereby virtually abolishing it. This was agreed to—yeas [illegible]; nays [illegible]. An amendment was then offered allowing the free interchange of newspapers and magazines, and the free circulation of weekly papers in the county of publication. Pending this question, after noticing the death of ROBERT RIDGEWAY, late member from Virginia, the House adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL.

In the National Board of Trade, yesterday, the question of importations direct to interior towns was discussed, and resolutions asking Congress to modify the regulations governing transportation inland of imported goods in various particulars. Resolutions advocating reform in the civil service, and the passage of a proper civil service law, were adopted unanimously. Grain transportation, cotton tare, State tax on non-resident traders and agents, and a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Gen. WALBRIDGE, occupied the rest of the session.

The President, among other nominations, sent to the Senate yesterday the name of Columbus Delano to be Secretary of the Interior; Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, to be Admiral; Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, to be Vice-Admiral; Commodore T. A. Jenkins, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. J. R. Mullany, to be Commodore; Benjamin H. Bristow, to be Solicitor-General; Clement H. Hill, to be Assistant Attorney-General; M. J. Cramer, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark. Among the confirmations by the Senate was that of Mr. Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

The Roman Catholics of Buffalo made an imposing demonstration of sympathy with the Pope, yesterday, consisting of a procession and religious ceremonies, with addresses in English, French and German. An address to the Pope in the form of resolutions expressing homage and obedience to the Holy See, sympathy in the "affliction and outrage" to which the Pope and the Church are subjected; condemnation of the Italian occupation of Rome; a protest against the violation of the right of Catholics to be governed by a chief exempt from and independent of all civil power; a promise to still recognize PIUS IX. as the lawful King of Rome, and a pledge of co-operation in any movement of the Catholic world to maintain the integrity of his sovereignty.

The New-Mexico Legislature is in session, meeting and adjourning from day to day until the question of the legality of the session is determined, some of the lawyers holding that, under the act of Congress, the first of the biennial sessions cannot be held until Dec. 1, 1871.

The Winter Garden Theatre in Cincinnati was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss $8,000. The Methodist Book Concern, adjoining, was damaged to the amount of $25,000.

WILLIAM BEALS, State Senator, and member of the firm of BEALES & Co., proprietors of the Boston Post, died in Boston, yesterday, aged eighty-six.

A former Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, in an interview with the President yesterday, gave information of gigantic frauds and overcharges in the provisions supplied in the Indian countries.

The citizens of Tulare County, California, have lynched two Indians, the murderers of the BOSSELL family, and are in pursuit of a third.

The funeral of Gen. WALBRIDGE will take place from Ingleside, near Washington, at 1 P. M. on Saturday.

The Proper Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

From all that we can learn, the Democratic leaders—by which we mean TWEED and his friends, for the respectable Democrats are at present nowhere—are about to make a very serious mistake. With the careful attention to their interests which we hope distinguishes us, it is our duty to protect them against their own follies. They talk of choosing Gov. HOFFMAN as their candidate for Presidential honors. We must admit that Gov. HOFFMAN, like Mayor HALL, has been "very useful" to them. His unsuspecting nature is a great point in his favor. Put a bill before him for enabling two or three men to seize all the income of a great railroad, and he signs it as if he were a bridegroom signing his "marriage lines." Although he has known TWEED and SWEENY intimately for some years past, he has no idea even now that they are unprincipled rascals. Regarded as mere "ancillary qualities," these are so many brilliant feathers in Gov. HOFFMAN's cap. But he has one defect, and we are bound to point it out. It is understood that he still wishes people to believe that he is an honest man. If he were dining with the reader, for instance, he would try to convince him that adverse criticisms upon his character are dictated merely by party malignity; that the TIMES attacks him for the purpose of making political capital; that TWEED, SWEENY and HALL are pious, well-meaning persons, quite fit to sit by the side of Mr. SHEARMAN as members of HENRY WARD BEECHER's church. He would further endeavor to persuade the reader that if the Republicans were in power they would do just the same as TWEED and his friends. All this shows that he is still what his friend TWEED calls an "off-ox"—that he has scruples, and that some day or other he might feel in the humor to kick down the ladder by which he has risen.

Now, we have a man to suggest who is absolutely free from any of these drawbacks. If he had been made expressly for the service of the Ring he could not have suited it better. No scruples of any kind would ever stand in his way. If he were asked to sanction a great swindling scheme, he would do it as part of the work to which he is accustomed. No matter how vast the scheme might be, it would seem mere child's play to him. His hand has been in for that sort of business from the day that he first discovered for himself the immortal truth that the great majority of mankind are fools. You could not frighten him with paltry projects for misappropriating a million or two here and there. He has already managed much bigger jobs than that. On this side of his character, therefore, he is perfectly unobjectionable.

Then, again, his training and education mark him out as the best person in the world to represent the Democracy of today. He has always lived by his wits. When he fed the bears in a menagerie, he doubtless tried to "crib" something for himself from their dinners. When he peddled spools of cotton and shirt-buttons round the country, we hope his customers looked carefully after their change. He is almost as illiterate as TWEED himself, and therefore must be a man after the "Boss's" own heart. When he writes a letter in which he wishes to say "I come," he spells it thus—"i kome," which is, of course, very pleasing. He always uses a little i, with a dot over it, for the first person singular. In order to obviate the injurious effects of this method of carrying on a correspondence, he keeps a "literary gent" by his side to revise and correct his august compositions. TWEED naturally likes him all the better for his ignorance of books and "all that kind of humbug," and would much prefer him to HALL, who is always getting the gang into scrapes through his ambitious literary flourishes. There is no fear that the candidate in question would ever make himself ridiculous by writing a palavering letter about somebody's "ancillary qualities," and then getting himself further into the mud by saying that *ancillar* was Latin for maid-servant. The Mayor was perhaps thinking of *anser*, the Latin for goose.

The man whose name we now "fling to the breeze," as the Tweedites would say, has had his moral character thoroughly tried, and come out of the ordeal like Dutch metal after a good scraping. He has his little weaknesses, perhaps, but they only endear him to TWEED and his confederates. People say that he is a very depraved and coarse-minded man, and lives like a pig, but that must be a mistake, because when he appeared on a platform lately to address a great political meeting, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, the Chairman, did not rise to leave the room. That seems to settle the question of his fitness to take part in political life. At Long Branch, during the Summer, he used to appear on the public drive with strange-looking women, but then they were never the same women for two days together, so that no stain rests upon his character. He has always plenty of money, because the people to whom it belongs somehow are never able to get hold of it, and we do not see why our candidate should be blamed for spending freely what it costs him nothing to obtain.

This worthy man speaks the language with almost as much fluency as TWEED or SWEENY, so that if he had to refer to "those persons" he would say "them people"—which would render him a very effective orator on a public platform. He does not teach a class in a Sunday-school, but his influence over church members is very great, and his position in society may be judged of from the fact that Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is always ready to give him the benefit of his advice. His acquaintance among the Judges is rather extensive, and it may be said without exaggeration that some of them would do anything to serve him. He knows nothing of politics, but there again he is on a level with his friend TWEED, who regards bribery as the sole avenue to power or distinction. These two eminent persons could sit and compare each other's ignorance every Sunday over a bowl of the celebrated punch in Mr. TWEED's Fifth-avenue garden. In case of a "row," the candidate has a regiment at his beck and call which he boasts would do anything he ordered. He speaks of his comrades as "them soldier fellers." They are all very proud of him, as they have every reason to be.

There was a time, and that not so very long ago—say in "Prince JOHN" VAN BUREN's day—when we could scarcely have recommended this candidate as the proper representative of the Democratic Party. But now all the intellect and respectability of the party are trodden into the gutter, and men like Mr. SAMUEL TILDEN possess no real power or influence. They are names, and nothing more. They are trotted out when "respectability" is the article in demand, but for the rest of the year they are done up in a neat parcel and put on a high shelf. If HORACE SMITH could come to life again he would address Mr. TILDEN, or Mr. HUNT, or any other of the "old school" of Democrats, in the language he applied to the mummy in Belzoni's exhibition:

"Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy;
Thou hast a tongue—come, let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon.
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones, and flesh, and limbs, and features."

But the appeal would be in vain, for TWEED and SWEENY have bewitched all the better class of Democrats, and they are as nerveless and as silent as the sleepers in the enchanted hall. The rascals alone are at the front. They have intrenched themselves in every position, and only want a perfectly unscrupulous person of their own kidney to stand at their head. We say to them—"Good friends, excellent rulers! do not waste your time over HOFFMAN—he has a chicken heart. Stick, instead, to the candidate we recommend to your notice, for he is one of yourselves, and will never cause you a moment's uneasiness." If this disinterested advice is not taken, it is no fault of ours.—We had, by the by, nearly forgotten to mention—not that it would have signified much, because everybody knows him—that the name of the model candidate is JAMES FISK, JR.

France and Its Prospects.

To those who consider thoughtfully the crisis through which France is passing, the question will often occur whether she will derive any permanent benefit from these terrible sufferings and disasters. The French people are sufficiently intelligent and quick-witted, and it would seem that they must now recognize some of the defects of their social and political system, written as they are in letters of blood and fire over the land. To all foreign observers, the palpable and fatal feature of their system has been its centralization in the capital city, and the degradation of the popular character by a despotism.

A whole nation cannot give up its most valued interests for twenty years to a military adventurer of no genius, and only dignified by a great name, without losing self-reliance and its manly virtues. Despotism crushes out the vigor and courage of a people. Every civil office is filled with the tools of the despotic leader. The army becomes a Pretorian Guard, and its Generals, knowing that they create the Empire, show no subordination and enforce no discipline. All the positions of honor and duty are merely the means by which the Emperor's favorites fill their pockets and escape arduous labor. No work is honestly done. The *cadres* of a regiment are falsely filled, so that some Imperial servant can draw pay for men not in service. Ammunition, ordnance, and provisions are purchased and stored under dishonest vouchers, so that the Court favorites may receive money for what is not bought. Everything military is shoddy. The martial Empire is one vast sham. The army is lazy, luxurious, and insubordinate. The officers take the toils of a campaign in a comfortable carriage, and dread hardship and labor. The privates neither respect nor fear their officers. This vast Imperial bubble needs only the prick of the German sword to go off in air. Before the war, a French General of high position, seeing the tendency of centralization and Imperialism, is reported to have said to the Emperor, "Sire, one day your Prefects will ruin the Empire!" That is, it would be found that there is no local administration in France. The lamentable failure now in the French rural districts to organize any sort of vigorous military opposition to the Germans, is one of the most striking fulfillments of this prediction. It is safe to say that no foreign enemy could have had a long line of communication for hundreds of miles over American or English territory without having it broken a hundred times by locally-organized resistance. Yet the Prussians march through France as carelessly as the British used to do through Northern India, fearing no "raid" or sudden attack. They have learned to despise the French as an inferior race. So cowed have the peasantry become that one very friendly authority, writing from interior France, states that not only would they yield Alsace and Lorraine for peace, but "each peasant would give up his neighbor's farm" for such a blessing. So enfeebled and disorganized by Imperialism have the army become, that another witness says that a ten-miles' march in the day will "knock up" a French corps, and even now, with France crushed under the iron heel of the foreigner, the soldiers in the Provinces are mutinous, and the Generals quarrelsome and insubordinate.

These last great faults, we believe, are being rapidly corrected by the French Administration. M. GAMBETTA has shown great vigor in repressing mutinies and dismissing refractory Generals. Gen. TROCHU has apparently drilled his motley crowd of soldiers into subordination and discipline. The armies of France will soon learn to obey and to endure hardship. But whether centralization will be so easily unlearnt, is a more difficult question. It has been ingrained in the French nation for many generations. Paris, too, has shown herself worthy of her position. No words of praise can ever exaggerate the courage, heroism, constancy and resources shown by that city of idlers and pleasure-hunters, in forming itself into a fortified camp, and looking, for months, death by famine in the face or the awful destruction of a bombardment, without an apparent tremor or unmanly dread. Paris has for months saved France from devastation. She will still be held worthy to command; and though Cæsarism be dead, we fear centralism will still live. All nations but the French note, at this time, with disgust, the prevailing "unveracity" of the French leaders and of the populace. All appear to be afraid to face facts. Through the whole war, this has evidently been the curse of both Government and people. Hardly any one seemed to wish to know the truth. No more terrible symptom of the decadence of a nation can appear. The hopeful sign, however, even here, is that the apparently best leader in France is the one "silent and veracious" man,—Gen. TROCHU,—who has never deceived the populace, and who, beyond any, foresaw the defects in the French military system. M. GAMBETTA, on the other hand, though an able man, evidently belongs to the other class, who have brought such disasters on France.

A defect like this must be deeply seated in the French character. This war may have brought it out. If it have, and if Imperialism be forever rooted out of French soil, then may the French themselves, in future generations, own that this fearful "trial of fire" has regenerated the nation.

How the Public are Duped.

Before the recent elections, when exposures of the true character of the Tammany schemers might have been productive of some good, the New-York *Herald* threw all its influence upon their side, and did its best to convince the public that the "Ring" really managed the City very well, and deserved to be reinstated in power.

Now that opposition cannot affect the course of the election, the *Herald* is unmuzzled, and is allowed or chooses to tell the truth about its friends. What it called *white* a few days ago it now very decidedly pronounces to be *black*; and some of its readers must be a little puzzled to account why their paper advised them to vote for HALL and the rest of the crew, if they really are such rascals as they are now given to understand.

Within two or three days past the *Herald* has denounced the wicked jobbery connected with the new Court-house—has declared that "the whole power of Tammany, and, consequently, over the City and politics of the State, is in the hands of three or four men at most"—that these men are creating jobs innumerable—that our citizens will shortly "find themselves "*overwhelmed with taxes and debt*."

When we have put forward these statements, knowing them to be true, the *Herald* and its satellites boldly denied them. Probably there is some portion of the public which attached importance to the denial. Now that the *Herald* echoes our very words, what can these people think of the Tammany faction, or of the journals which do its work during an election?

There are some papers which cannot afford not to publish the advertisements by means of which TWEED and his friends bribe a section of the Press. But the *Herald* must not be included in this category. The wonder is that the *Herald* condescends to receive advertisements which are now among the most notorious means of corruption used by the Ring. The appearance of City or County advertisements in any newspaper is a mark of its disgrace—a sign, open and avowed, that it has been sold or gagged, and is, consequently, false to the public. To this rule there is not a single exception. How, then, can the *Herald* afford to publish these advertisements? Above all, is it fair to work for the Ring just before an election, and then, when all the mischief is done, to turn round and tell the public that they are fools for allowing themselves to be deceived? These miserable tools of the Ring, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, could scarcely play a more treacherous or disgraceful trick than this.

Republican Reorganization in this City.

Tammany Hall, it seems, is determined to try and manage the Republican Party of this City another year. Under orders from the "Ring," calls have been issued by so-called Republican associations in various Assembly districts for primary elections, to be held this evening, to elect delegates to a new Republican General Committee for 1871. Most of the signatures to these calls are unauthorized, and the Republicans whose names are thus forged have long since repudiated all connection with the faction under whose direction these primaries are to be held. The real Republicans of New-York will pay no attention to them, and it is safe to say that nine-tenths of the votes cast will be polled by Tammany Democrats, in whose interest the meetings are held. It will be seen by advertisement in another column that the committee of twelve appointed by the regular Republican General Committee to co-operate with the State Committee in reorganizing the party in this City on a sound Republican basis, has already entered upon its duties, and at the next meeting of the State Committee, which is to be held in a few days, the plan of reorganization will be perfected and made known. Meanwhile, true Republicans are cautioned to take no notice of the spurious primaries to be held this evening, as they are entirely unauthorized, and their proceedings will be of no effect.

The Log of an Air-Ship.

Although the right to fly may be common to all, the art of flying judiciously comes to the aeronaut, as to the little bird, only through repeated effort and frequent failure. M. SEZANNE, a French engineer, who lately took a sail through the air from Paris to Mans, has too prudent a regard for himself to grasp at any such precarious distinction. He is clearly one of the few among the frail sons of men who are willing to profit by the experience of others. As an aeronaut M. SEZANNE has been a success. The fast-galloping Uhlans tried to catch him—and couldn't. Divers sharp-shooters tried to acquaint him with the contents of their needle-guns—and were equally at fault. Nor were the powers of the air more successful in their assaults. They dashed him, it is true, against the rugged face of a precipice and mauled him desperately among the branches of trees. Yet so adroit was M. SEZANNE, so well stored was his mind with the history of other people's aerial misfortunes, and so willing was he to profit by them, that he escaped with only a few insignificant scratches, accomplished all that he set out to do, brought his air-ship—we are gratified to hear she is named the Fulton—fairly down to friendly soil, and has now given to the world the log of his adventurous voyage.

M. SEZANNE had the advantage of being accompanied by a sailor whose curious name is LEGLOARME, and perhaps to this companionship part of the good fortune of the trip is to be ascribed. The balloon got away from Paris with some trouble, in a strong wind. Mr. SEZANNE managed, however, to skim over the forts at a height of 1,200 metres—just the range of a Chassepot. The Prussians below began to practice on the Fulton with great industry. "The firing," says M. SEZANNE, "soon made itself heard." But it did not make itself felt, and the dissatisfied marksmen bellowed forth numerous Teutonic insults and execrations, which their object carefully noted down, possibly with an eye to future satisfaction. After this, the aeronaut made a series of interesting experiments. He found that, by a minute system of observations and the use of the barometer, he could determine his direction, and, by judicious handling of ballast, in some measure control that direction. Economy of ballast is one secret, he thinks, of mastering the aerial situation. M. SEZANNE left Paris in the morning, at 8:15; crossed the Prussian lines at 9; sighted the tower of Montlhéry at 9:58, and the cathedral of Chartres at 10:20. Mans was seen at noon, but not reached for some time after. Descent was perhaps put off a little too long, since at last, instead of being made in the open plains, it occurred perforce in the wooded country of La Vendée. This final part of the voyage was also the most critical and thrilling.

When it was thought needful to go down the valve was pulled as usual, but, owing to atmospheric conditions, the descent was fearfully rapid. "The barometer rose," says the voyager, "as if the needle had been pushed with the finger." M. SEZANNE and LEGLOARME rushed for the ballast and threw it out in quantities, but the machine continued to approach the earth. Without having time, he tells us, to look at the barometer, M. SEZANNE saw by the increasing size of the trees that the balloon was rushing with dreadful speed to the ground. He cried to the sailor to cut the fastening of the "guide-rope," and this was instantly done. The "guide-rope," a heavy knotted cord some 1,300 feet long, is rolled in the car and fastened with pack-thread. When this is cut the rope runs out to the earth, one end being fast to the car. The fall of this line slightly relieved the balloon, but did not arrest its descent. The anchor was then thrown out, and directly after the car dashed violently against the earth. Freed from this weight, the balloon sprang up again, and the adventurers were flung, with a sort of *ricochet* movement, across a forest in jumps of five or six hundred feet. Thus they whirled on, in the words of M. SEZANNE's log,

"holding tightly on to our ropes, with our heads bent down to avoid the branches which struck us in the face. All this time we held the valve wide open. The balloon became less and less distended. The guide-rope and anchor, dragging on the ground and tearing up the branches and the hedges, slackened our speed. At last the car came full into an apple-tree which it rubbed the wrong way. The tree groaned in its language, while the car expressed by small cracks that the adventure was not to its taste. We again went beyond the apple-trees; but the anchor which dragged after us hooked itself so firmly to a trunk that a shock ensued so severe that the balloon could not stand it; it split throughout its whole length, and fell with us in the most pitiable manner. But for a few scratches on our hands we were unhurt. All this happened so rapidly, and our position was so comical, thrown as we were into the midst of the ropes and parcels, that we burst into a fit of laughter, not having had time to feel any fear."

It is gratifying to know that an adventure so perilous and daring ended with so little harm, and that the memoranda of M. SEZANNE include useful additions to the stock of authentic aerial science. His plan of keeping a detailed record should be generally adopted. Probably more balloon ascents have been made this year than in any twenty that ever preceded it; and the collation of the varied experience thus gained, should furnish data of permanent value.

MINOR TOPICS.

A reporter from this journal tried to ascertain, yesterday, some facts in reference to TWEED and SWEENY's contributions to the City exchequer. As we are publishing so much about the amounts *withdrawn* from the public funds by these men, it seemed only fair to tell the other side of the story. That vigilant guardian of the public interests, NATHANIEL SANDS, Secretary of the Citizen's Association—salary from the Ring, $10,000 a year—gave the following valuable information: "It is a long lane that has no turning. Every dog has his day. There may be a chance of returning favors." The oracle of Delphi was not more mysterious. We really cannot make out anything definite from Mr. SANDS' statements, but perhaps the reader can find an answer to his conundrums. In the meantime we hope Mr. SANDS will continue to do his best for the public. We could not get on without him now.

The *Transcript* of Saturday last would have cost about $9,568 to print, in the usual course of business. It brought in a clear profit of $56,448 to TWEED and his associates. Its publication was as deliberate a piece of knavery as pocket-picking in the street, for no one sees the *Transcript*—only one hundred copies of it are printed. Tax-payers who think we oppose the Ring from party motives had better get this volume of 504 pages, printed at their expense, and then decide whether TWEED and his friends are or are not what their journal called them some time ago—impudent swindlers.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, in his speech at the opening of the Italian Parliament, is studiously indefinite regarding the future relations of his Government with the Pope. Nobody imagined that the Italian rule in Rome would interfere with "the free exercise of the religious offices" of the "Supreme" Pontiff—now, be it noted, no longer "sovereign"—so that the use of an empty phrase like this, may be accepted as a proof that the excommunicated King of Italy is disposed to concede very little to the head of his Church. The reference to "the maintenance of his (the Pope's) relations with the Catholic world," would, from an Ultramontane stand-point, mean the destruction of the entire edifice whose crowning the King had just announced, so that it may safely be taken for granted, that this very elastic recommendation will be found to have little beyond the merely verbal significance of the one preceding.

Senator WILSON's action in introducing a bill to prevent assessments of money upon Government clerks for political or other purposes, implies more faith in Congressional virtue than is warranted by experience. When the Senate displays sufficient self-denial to abolish the franking privilege, we shall be better prepared to believe that it will forcibly keep the hands of political managers out of the pockets of Government servants. The bill itself, like that by which Mr. TRUMBULL last session attempted to restrain Senators and Representatives from meddling with the appointment of clerks, attempts to cure evils which really require a more radical remedy. Civil service reform, by taking clerkships out of the hands of politicians, and making retention in office contingent on merit, would prevent the abuses to which Messrs. WILSON and TRUMBULL object. Nothing else will.

"The furniture in Senator TWEED's mansion was made to order from original designs, and is said to be the finest in New-York."

The above is from the *Evening Mail*, a paper which wears the Tweed collar in the shape of the Corporation advertisement, and therefore, as it dare not utter a word against TWEED or his set, may be presumed to speak "by authority" in favor of them. What we want to know is, who paid for the furniture bragged about in the above paragraph? Is it not the fact that the property in question must be reckoned among the involuntary contributions made to TWEED's "palatial mansion" by the tax-payers of New-York?

Let the traveling public take heart. It is becoming possible to make a Railroad Company pay for their negligence. Signor BRIGNOLI—the well-known tenor—got $7,333 33 out of the Chicago and Great Western Company, the other day, as compensation for a dislocated shoulder. There are probably scores of people who have at this moment claims quite as valid, but who, from utter hopelessness of accomplishing anything by the agency of the Courts, let the companies pass. The present case may serve as a seasonable reminder to future sufferers that if they only take the trouble to seek redress, they will probably obtain it. It is also calculated to have a salutary effect upon the companies themselves, who, though perfectly insensible to any arguments regarding the preservation of their passengers' lives and limbs, are acutely sensitive to an appeal which touches their pockets.

The von Moltke of local strategy is, certainly, Mayor HALL. When the County Supervisors least expect it, he astonishes them by the production of a clause in the lately-amended law, giving him a practical power of veto over the resolutions of that body. This clause seems to have found its way into the bill by an exercise of the legislative hocus-pocus familiar at Albany, since the Chairman of the Committee who had charge of the engrossing of the statute in question appears to have been unaware of its existence. The Mayor has, at present, to face the additional opposition of the Court-house Commissioners; but whatever be the result of his quarrel with the Supervisors, it is perfectly certain that this latter case, though greatly resembling the previous contingency in which honest men get their own, will in its results be a marked exception to the rule.

It has been claimed for the Grand Army of the Republic that it is thoroughly non-partisan in its character, and was organized simply for the purpose of perpetuating among its members that fraternity of feeling which was engendered during the war. Gen. LOGAN, who is now the chief executive officer of the organization, if reports from Washington are to be credited, is using the organization for political purposes, and striving to defeat the appointment of Gen. PLEASONTON, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, because Gen. PLEASONTON opposed him (LOGAN) at the last election of officers, when the latter was chosen Commander. The Grand Army of the Republic is a good institution in its way, and has done good service in caring for the disabled soldiers of the war, but its usefulness, and its very life, will be sacrificed the moment it is dragged into politics. The rank and file of the organization protest against this action on the part of Gen. LOGAN.

The cost of the new Court-house at Harlem "is not yet estimated," although the plans are, obviously, complete, and the builder has been selected. The circumstance would be rather remarkable were the building a private one, but as the work is a Corporation job, arranged under the auspices of Senators TWEED and GENET, with comrades of similar feather, the fact excites no surprise. It would be rather a surprising circumstance, however, if, when the estimates are at length sufficiently "stretched" for the purposes of the Ring, the actual cost does not astound the public.

The interesting series of political and personal reminiscences contributed to the Boston *Journal* by Gen. SCHOULER has drawn a no less interesting letter from Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, who, twenty years ago, was a Representative in Congress from Cayuga, and who, during the administration of Gov. FISH, was Secretary of State. This will be found on another page.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT NIBLO'S.

"Romeo and Juliet" was acted at Niblo's, last evening, for the benefit of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY. A performance of moderate evenness was offered. Two persons better fitted by nature to represent respectively *Romeo* and *Juliet*, than Mr. MONTGOMERY and Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, could not easily be found, and it is simple truth to state that the looks of both artists aided the effectiveness of their efforts in no limited degree. The balcony scene was especially impressive from this cause, which had, indeed, a pleasant influence upon the whole entertainment. To this, besides, Mr. MONTGOMERY lent something more than the charm of his person, in form of a conception denoting the intelligence and study he has brought to the interpretation of all his Shakespearean parts, and his usual skill as an elocutionist. We should be happy to record other than purely physical merits for Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' picture of *Juliet*. Mr. MARK SMITH was *Friar Lawrence*, and Mr. BECKS was the *Mercutio*. The representation, we must not omit to mention, was the last to occur at Niblo's this week. The theatre will be closed to-night and to-morrow, that the final rehearsals of the "Black Crook" may be on a scale of exceptional completeness.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

Dedication Services at the New Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin—Sermon by Bishop Southgate.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin was solemnly dedicated yesterday by two services—one at 7 A. M., and the other, at which Bishop SOUTHGATE preached, at 10½ A. M. This last service, consisting of morning prayer and the holy communion service, was attended by a full congregation, and Rev. Dr. STAUNTON, Rev. Mr. McCOOK, of Hartford; Rev. Dr. BATTERSON, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. BETTS, of Columbia College; Father J. BRADLEY, and others.

The church, which stands in Forty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue, is built of red Nyack stone, with trimmings of Ohio sand-stone. It consists of a nave, one aisle, chancel, and transept, is 100 feet long, 54 feet wide, and 75 feet high from floor to roof. The chancel is 31 feet by 32, and is separated from the nave by a rood-screen having stalls within, for the accommodation of the choir. The organ occupies a recess in the transept on the right. This transept is 31 feet by 36, and in the angle formed by it and the aisle is a tower in course of erection, which will reach an altitude of 150 feet when completed. The edifice, which, of course, is in an unfinished state, was erected by Mr. HALLET, on some ground given by WILLIAM B. ASTOR, at a cost of $80,000. Rev. F. McKEE BROWN is the pastor. During the services he announced that there would be services daily, as follows: Communion service at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M., and evening prayer, with sermon, at 8 P. M. He also read a letter from Bishop POTTER, who was unable to be present, congratulating the pastor on the opening of this church, and invoking God's blessing upon its future.

Bishop SOUTHGATE preached from the first chapter of Acts, fourteenth verse: "Mary, the mother of Jesus." He remarked in the opening of his sermon that his theme was one seldom chosen by Protestant preachers, because they were ever fearful of falling into the erroneous way of regarding the Virgin as peculiar to the Roman Catholic faith. This silence, however, he did not consider advisable, and hoped that Protestants would try to get out of this partisan way of regarding things holy. After all, continued he, the subject of this discourse was undoubtedly a saint of God, selected by Him to be the mother of Christ, and when he conferred such an honor upon her, it alone pointed to her as pre-eminently the best of her sex. Indeed, it was a fair presumption that she was created to be the virgin mother of Christ. Today, said he, is the sixteenth anniversary of the promulgation of the Roman Catholic doctrine of the immaculate conception, for which there is no foundation to be found in the Scriptures or among the traditions and usages of the early Christians. It was the great sea of heresy which originated in the little ripple of error—overweening love and honor to the Virgin—the thing to be avoided. In speaking of her early history, he observed that very little was known of it, other than that she was of the house of David, the tribe of Judah, and the betrothed of a poor carpenter, Joseph. Then at the age of fifteen, the angel of the Lord appeared to her and saluted her as "Blessed among women," asking her at the same time to take upon her a maternity which in the eyes of the world at that time would not only ruin, but kill her, for such was the law against adultery. Then it was that she exhibited the most unquestioning faith, answering "Behold the hand-maiden of the Lord. Be it unto me according to thy word." This act alone showed her to have been a saint. She accepted His offering, involving destruction, and left her justification, in weakness and humility, to His hand and time, never questioning, willing to endure anything because it came from Him. In conclusion, he said that our esteem and love for St. Mary should be measured by our love and regard for Christ, remembering also that He loved and esteemed as God and man; therefore, that person could hardly be an Evangelical Christian who does not regard Mary as a saint, and the best woman that ever lived. And, continued he, I earnestly hope and pray that many women will be taught and brought to emulate her goodness and sanctity in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The French Democratic Central Club.

The Club Central Democratique Français, formed some six months ago, and now numbering about 1,000 members, held a meeting last night at head-quarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of taking action in reference to a demonstration in preparation in favor of the French Republic. M. LEGRAND, formerly a Professor of the University of New-York, presided, while Mr. MERCIER, an editor of the *Courrier*, acted as Secretary. In reference to the proposed demonstration, it was decided that it shall take place at the Cooper Institute at an early date.

A Committee of Arrangements and several sub-committees were appointed to take this matter in hand, and a series of resolutions have been prepared, which will be submitted to the meeting. A circular has also been prepared, calling upon citizens, of whatever nationality, who desire to see liberty triumphant, to assist in this popular demonstration.

COVERED WITH MYSTERY.

Thimble-Rigging in the Tax Commissioners' Office.

What Amount of Taxes Do Sweeny, Tweed & Co. Pay the City?—Blissful Ignorance of the Commissioners on that Subject—Mr. Sands on a High Horse.

It is a question anxiously put but never answered: "How much in taxes do the high dignitaries of the Ring pay in pursuance of the laws binding on us all?" When complaint is made of the enormous increase of City taxation, protests are silenced by the counter cry that the men who make the taxes are the greatest property holders, and therefore the most deeply interested in the welfare of the City, and in its sound financial standing. This seems so very plausible that no one can complain. But the frequent iteration, the, indeed, perpetual harping on this one string, has led to the inquiry as to the exact amount these Ring members return to the people in the goodness of their hearts. What is the sum of SWEENY's taxes? What does the "Boss" pay for the privilege of presiding over a palace of marble and a stable finished off in rose-wood? What do his blocks of houses pay into the public coffers? Very simple questions indeed, and easy to answer, one would think.

THE LITTLE GAME OF THE "RING."

There are guarantees of honor and honesty in the workings of all our Departments. True, it is a little game of thimble-rigging, in which the "Ring" has the deal; but, then, if you will only listen to the "Ring" dealers, you will be convinced that you had an equal chance in it. All you have to do is to keep your eyes about you, and take their word of honor that they will play fairly; then put your money down, and if it disappears, as, of course, it will, why, attribute it, not to double-dealing, but to adverse luck. You must not attempt to raise the thimble and investigate the progress of the little game. Oh no; that isn't part of the gamblers' policy. It is a reflection on the honor of the manager of the game and all his ropers-in. Tammany is the manager in this little game of taxation, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the ropers-in, TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and the rest, are going to submit to a reflection on their honor by having the public scanning their dealing-box too closely during the progress of the play. The public has its safeguards, of course. If you think it is a game at which the people lose too heavily, take advice on the subject. The best legal authorities will inform you that the men who deal this game are no more nor less than your, the public's, servants; that you have only to call on them to lift the thimble to learn not only "where the little joker lies," but how it got there. All you have to do when you suppose that there is something wrong in the official manipulation of the cards, is to drop in at the office of the suspected party and demand a sight of his books. You have a right to do this, no matter how humble your place in life, provided only you are a citizen. This has been the opinion of most people from time immemorial. It is a fond delusion that old fogies hug to their hearts—which gives them a sort of feeling of security—that they and the rest of the public hold thievery by the throat, and that political gamblers and thimble-riggers are held in wholesome awe and subjection by the consciousness that the public is a moral police force with full powers to club.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

This is the romance of the thing. You, the public, are the "boss." The reality is just the other way. You do not enter the public office as if you owned it. You feel that it owns you. You feel that you are in the presence of your masters—that the gamblers know more than you ever can by any possibility detect. The magnificence of the thing is what settles the business—a magnificence of things which is offset by a reflected magnificence of manner on the part of the gay gamblers of the "Ring."

A WRESTLE WITH FACTS AND FIGURES.

Impressed with the child-like idea that everything was fair and square and above-board in the municipal game of faro now in progress, a TIMES reporter was yesterday constituted a committee of one on the part of the public, to investigate the workings of the tax-gathering and tax-levying machine. The Tax Commissioners were found installed in their little glass houses, or pens, on the second floor of the rusty brown building facing on Chambers-street, to the east of the new Court-house. There was an awful silence, an oppressive weight of secrecy in the very atmosphere. Everything was glass that wasn't brass, and everything was brass that wasn't glass—even to the shirt-studs of the janitor and a few clerks, which were glass, and their faces, which were decidedly metallic. The number of men with jet black mustaches and watch-chains of cable thickness, flitting about, would naturally set a fine-balanced mind into mazes of calculation as to the cost and consumption of hair-dye in this great City.

THE MEN WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES.

The first things that meet one's eye on entering the tomb of the public substance are the little glass houses ranged about, with coffin plates on their doors bearing the names of the Commissioners.

DRAWING TEETH.

Dropping into Mr. SANDS' little glass box, the reporter found a good-natured, black-eyed, stout, ruddy, gray-haired man with an incisive method of giving replies, and a peculiar craftiness of general manner that was warning to the visitor at once that this was a peculiarly tough lemon to squeeze. Mr. SANDS was acidly urbane, pointedly polite, bitterly genial. His usual flow of spirits was maintained throughout the interview, but there was a change of quality. It was not milk and honey that ran sweetly off his politely-lubricated tongue; it was vitriol. The scene began and progressed pretty nearly as follows:

REPORTER—Mr. SANDS, may I trouble you—

Mr. SANDS, (urbanely)—Well, Sir.

REPORTER—I am attached to the NEW-YORK TIMES—

Mr. SANDS—Humph! (with a shrug and a look that might be translated from the Tammany language to mean, "The devil you are!")

REPORTER—I have come, Sir, to ask you—

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Mr. SANDS—Yes, I know—about the taxes of public men.

REPORTER—Exactly, Sir; I request the privilege of examining the records to ascertain the exact amount of tax paid by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Astor, Mr. Tweed, Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts.

Mr. SANDS—The old thing. The TIMES has sent three different times three different reporters to obtain these same facts, and there have been three different refusals.

REPORTER—Then you will not give me the figures?

Mr. SANDS—Will not? We cannot. How is that? Why, we keep no ledgers; we do not post the accounts of individuals who pay taxes; hence we know nothing of the sum of their payments. That is the way we do business, Sir. The bringing in of ledgers and the posting would involve a great expense and necessitate the employment of an immense clerical force.

SANDS PLEADS IGNORANCE.

REPORTER—But you might approximate—

Mr. SANDS—No; there is no way to learn how the payments of taxes mount up in individual cases. Besides it is a private matter. It is Mr. HALL's business and Mr. TWEED's exclusively, how much taxes they respectively pay. We would not be warranted in prying into private affairs by posting the tax payments in ledgers under personal accounts, and then handing them over to prying newspapers for publication. We have absolutely no right to do this. We are public servants, and have no shadow of right to betray the individual affairs of tax-payers.

THINGS SOMEWHAT MIXED.

REPORTER—Then the accounts are disordered?

Mr. SANDS—There are no personal accounts in the office. We do not hold the man responsible; we hold and charge the house. Frequently another than the owner pays for and gets the credit of paying for property of immense value. This is frequently done with fraudulent intention. Men often transfer property on our books, so far as the party paying and taking receipts for the taxes is concerned. The party so doing we know frequently refers to our books in order to get long credits in business negotiations. We know this, but we cannot help it. We have nothing to do with the names. Hundreds of houses in this City are recorded as the property of A, B & C, and the taxes are receipted for alphabetically. So you see the owner in such case absolutely does not appear.

PUBLIC MEN AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PUBLIC.

REPORTER—But these public men?

Mr. SANDS—They have their rights as well as other people, and are no more known in our transactions than others are. It would not be fair to them to allow you to hurriedly scan the books, for by that means you could not get all the taxes they pay. Their names must not necessarily appear on our books for each tax they pay; they might not appear at all, and yet they might be the largest tax-payers in the City.

REPORTER—But should not the accounts be transferred to something like a ledger system in order to simplify matters on a strict business basis?

Mr. SANDS—Certainly not. Why, just look at the expense and the complications. Why, it would necessitate attention to a multitude of accounts and a posting that would be most bothersome. Why, just think of it; there are 75,000 houses and 170,000 lots to go through. Should we be obliged to open an account for each house and each lot? Two hundred and forty-five thousand accounts—eh?

REPORTER—But there has been so much talk about taxes and politicians, it might be well to make an exception to the rule by posting their accounts, just so that the public might be satisfied on this much-mooted point.

Mr. SANDS—But there is no way of attaining a satisfactory conclusion in this way. I tell you the books may not show how much Mr. Hall, or Tweed, or Astor, or Cooper, or Roberts, or any of the rest pay. Simply, as I said before, because it is not every one who pays his own taxes. And then, again, there are daily transfers of property at the Real Estate Exchange, so that the real tax-payer can be settled on with no more certainty than the owner. Why, there is no way of arriving at these things. Suppose you know a man to be rich—suppose you know a man to be worth $1,000,000—he may have that amount in United States bonds that cannot be taxed, or in railroad stock, which is taxed in the counties through which the road runs, or in bank stock, which pays its own tax. Now, then, where is your individual tax in such a case? Who can tell accurately who pays, and how much? Is it just the same with these taxes? We cannot tell, you know. We don't know anything about it.

NO PROOF THAT THE RING PAY TAXES.

REPORTER—And there is, therefore, no proof that either TWEED, HALL, SWEENY or CONNOLLY pay one cent of taxes?

Mr. SANDS—There is no means of arriving at the total sums they pay. It is an impossibility. The TIMES has created all this trouble by attempting to pry into the private affairs of gentlemen. Here I have been trying for years to establish my good name, and I am attacked—charged with being in league with Tammany. Why, I don't know anything about Tammany—I have nothing to do with it. But it is a long lane that has no turn. Every dog has his day. There may be a chance to return favors.

The round-faced little man gave vent to these ancient "saws" with an acerbity of speech and a vicious sparkle of eye that betokened the suspension of reasoning faculties; so the reporter cut short his bow and retired precipitately from the presence.

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Summed up, the Commissioners' opinions may therefore be condensed in this: That if Mayor HALL, "Boss" TWEED, "Brains" SWEENY and "Slippery Dick" pay any taxes on their vast acquisitions of real estate, the Tax Commissioners do not know it.

POLITICAL.

PREPARING FOR THE PRIMARIES.

Meetings in the First and Fifteenth Assembly Districts Last Night.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, over whom Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH presides, met at No. 246 Thirty-third-street, last evening. A resolution was adopted that a committee of three be appointed to revise the lists of the Association and exclude all but Republicans. A resolution to indorse the acts of Mr. HENRY D. LAPAUGH's action as President of the Association excited some debate, during which it was charged that other than the regular tickets had been substituted on the night before the election. It was explained that the substitution was authorized by the committee of ten of the district, and that Mr. LAPAUGH was not responsible for it. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Mr. LAPAUGH returned the thanks for the indorsement of his course. He said that at the last election for delegates to the County Committee, votes were cast by Tammany Republicans, and in that way they ruled the election. He referred to the course pursued by these traitors to the Republican cause, and reviewed the acts of the Harrison-Reed Association, some of the members of which voted the Tammany ticket for State officers. He gave his reasons for voting against JAMES H. ANDERSON for Assembly, stating that he did so because ANDERSON was opposed to the administration of Gen. GRANT, and further, that he was a member of the Harrison-Reed Association, and voted against the regular candidates of the party at the primary election; also, that ANDERSON was running in the interest of ALEXANDER H. FREAR, and that his bills were paid by Tammany. He stated also that Mr. TURNER, the candidate for School Trustee, was a nominee of the Reed Association, though believing that he was a better man than Mr. DECUNA. In this respect he had acted in accordance with the suggestion of the State Central Committee and the Committee of Ten. He said that there were in this district a class of "Hindoos," who were clamorous for straight tickets and refused to indorse the Republican State ticket and the candidate for Mayor. These men went straight for Tammany candidates. Some of these men were in the employ of Tammany, and now that their character was exposed and their influence had waned, TWEED had no further use for them, and they had been recently discharged. In conclusion, he said that he was in favor of hereafter excluding from membership any person who was not a decidedly sound Republican.

The Committee was then appointed to revise the list, and on motion of Dr. WILDER, RALPH P. BARKER, nominally the Vice-President of the Association, was suspended, so that he could not, in future, under any circumstances, act as President in the absence of the regular presiding officer. It was stated that at the last election BARKER peddled the Oakey Hall ticket at the booths.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

The E. Harrison Reed branch of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association—which is, more correctly speaking, the Tammany Republican Association, from its well-known opposition to Gen. GRANT and Mr. MURPHY—held a very brief meeting, last evening, at Lincoln Hall, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. There was a caucus meeting after the adjournment of the Association session, to prepare a ticket for the primary election to take place this evening.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

Last evening, in accordance with a notice published in several newspapers, a number of men who assume the title of the "First Assembly District Union Republican Association," met at No. 122 West Broadway. ANDREW W. LEGGATT assumed the chair, and JOHN W. HEAPE acted as Secretary. The only business transacted was the appointment of a committee to select names for candidates to be voted for at the primary meeting to be held this evening. Several gentlemen declined to serve on the committee—one, a Mr. BATTERSLY, saying he was an "office-holder." There were a number of firemen and policemen present, several coming from the upper districts to assist in regulating matters. Mr. STUKELY, of the Street Commissioner's Department, and Police-Surgeon KENNEDY evidently having the direction of that branch of the Association. "Hank" SMITH was not on hand, but, as a member remarked, "of course Hank will be present at the primary."

Appeal for Non-Participation in the Tammany Primaries.

The following address, prepared by the Secretary of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association, Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, and signed by Mr. JOHN R. RUSSELL and others, conveys information which Republicans throughout the City will find of great convenience and utility in determining the proper course to pursue at the so-called primary elections to be held this evening:

We desire to call your attention to a few facts. The occasion demands plain words. We believe a clear apprehension of the political situation is all that is necessary to secure from the intelligent and unbiased Republicans of this district, a righteous verdict on the issue now pending. Please bear with us in a brief recital from the recent history of our party organization in this City. First, we desire you to recall to mind that a resolution was adopted by the General Committee in October last, which declared that "no person holding office directly or indirectly under the Democratic City Government should be eligible to a seat in any Republican Convention." Subsequently, a County Convention was organized by Tammany office-holders, and delegates admitted to seats who by the terms of the call (as above) should have been excluded. This was the culmination of a long train of acts less conspicuous, but identical in character, by which the Republican Party had been scandalized and outraged. The catalogue would be too long for these limits, were particulars given of the plans adopted by men in the pay of Tammany, and calling themselves Republicans, to effect their object in giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Suffice it to say, that the representatives of the party throughout the State—the State Central Committee—after a careful consideration of the facts, with almost entire unanimity (20 to 2—the exceptions being Police Commissioner SMITH and one or two of his friends) decided that the conduct of the canvass could not be safely intrusted to the so-called Republican Committee of this City, (then reduced to a fraction of the Committee as originally elected, by the retiring of a large number of delegates who were determined in no way to sanction any affiliation with Tammany or acknowledge her control.) The Republican Party of the State, through the State Committee, having thus in the most emphatic manner declared by its acts its want of confidence in said fraction of the Committee, in effect saying it is a body not fit to be trusted by Republicans—having ignored said fraction of the Committee, and thereby placed it in a position where it cannot be recognized as a proper representative body of the Republicans of this City, we are now to consider what ought to be done in the condition of affairs as they exist at this moment. This fraction of the General Committee, as it originally existed, met during the present month and directed a sub-committee to issue a call for primaries to be held by the various associations to elect officers thereof, and delegates for the year 1871. A call has been issued accordingly. We deny that it is done by proper authority. To call the body issuing it the Republican General Committee or even a Republican General Committee, is a misnomer. It is a fraction of the Committee of which not less than forty delegates are in receipt of patronage from Tammany Hall, and is therefore not representative. The question as to authority is fundamental, and not of hair-splitting technicalities. Being a fractional and factional body, un-Republican and non-representative in character, (though we do not assume that there may not be well-meaning and honest Republicans among its members,) its edicts are destitute of validity and are in no way binding upon the party. For information and guidance perhaps we cannot find the proper conclusion to arrive at more succinctly stated than by recurrence to resolutions adopted by the Anti-Tammany General Committee, composed of Republicans who could not, under their sense of duty to their constituents, continue to act with the faction heretofore referred to. These resolutions are among others adopted by the Anti-Tammany Republican General Committee at a meeting held Dec. 1, 1870:

Resolved, That while we accuse no man of disloyalty to Republican principles, merely because he may be influenced or necessitated to accept employment from our political opponents, yet, in justice to ourselves and for the good name and integrity of the Republican Party, we declare that no office-holder in any Democratic department, or under any wing of Democratic authority, can be eligible to membership or position in the Republican organization of this City.

Resolved, That we, as representatives of the Republican Party in the General Committee of 1870, cannot consort, counsel, or act with Tammany office-holders either in committees, conventions or district associations.

Resolved, That in view of the facts above recited—all of which can be substantiated by affidavits—and as representative Republican members of the General Committee of 1870, we are convinced that it is not for the interest of the Republican Party of the State that we should issue the customary call for primary elections to constitute a General Committee for 1871; but that, instead of so doing, we respectfully ask the Republican State Committee to take immediate measures for a thorough organization of the party in this City on a plan which shall avoid the frauds and violence of primary elections, secure to us an honest, efficient County Committee and emancipate our local associations at once and forever from the control of Democratic politicians and their Republican allies.

It will be seen that the party is soon to be reorganized on the only safe, fair, and equitable basis. Asking you to carefully reflect on this presentation of some of the main features of the situation, we would then inquire if the conclusion is not forced upon us that we will the better thwart devices of Tammany, and best subserve the interests of the Republican Party by non-participation in this so-called primary. So believing, the matter is left with your conscientious judgment. It may be added that supporters of the Republican Administration, and the opponents of Tammany Hall do not propose, so far as known, to run any ticket, or take part in the so-called primary, but will await the reorganization throughout the county by the State Committee, in full confidence that there will be a vigorous, pure and efficient organization uncontaminated by Tammany influences. It is now evident that the great enemy of the Republican Party in the State and in the nation is the Democratic Charter Ring of the City of New-York. We cannot afford to have our Generals in the pay of the enemy. How happened it that the Charter Ring were able to control the Republican majority of the Legislature last Winter? What, unless it was through the process of subsidizing some of its then acknowledged and influential leaders? How happens it that SMITH, * * * * (the reader will please fill the blank,) and others, then leaders of the Republican Party, have, under the charter which they induced Republicans to support, received most valuable offices, and have become open, active, and most influential organizers of hostility and authors of revolt against the Administration and the Republican Party? How happened it that the new Board of Police, composed of two nominal Republicans and two Democrats (and the seat of one of the Democrats vacant?) should have allowed or caused the force at the late election to be active and passive aids in election frauds, leaving the entire labor and responsibility of checking frauds and arresting offenders to the officers of the Federal Government? How happened it that one of the Captains of Police who did aid in bringing to justice before a Federal Court an offender, incurred the censure and reproof of his superiors in the Department? And that this hostility was advertised to the entire force as an admonition against others who might in like case offend? How long can a party be successful which allows itself to acknowledge as leaders men taken in the act of betraying its interests and achieving its own defeat? Show me a man's associates and I will describe to you his character. Shall the Republican Party go to the Blossom Club or to the American Club, or to Tammany Hall to find its bosom friends and its daily and nightly counsels? Is it to be inferred that men who engage in joint speculations, not to say peculations, are likely to be earnest opponents in the very political transactions out of which they arise? These men who sold out the party and achieved great offices by the means, are the head of the political comet; the tail is of enormous extent. They lead a host of men to be indifferent to Republican success, and to hope for Democratic success, by the example of what is to be made out of it. The Republican Party cannot be true to itself and opposed to the Republican Administration. The act of coming opposition to the Federal Administration is a *felo de se* to the party. Intriguing for the success of a Democratic Governor of New-York is an insidious method of attempting to defeat the Republican Party of the Union. There are but two parties—the Republican and Tammany Hall—every man must be on one side or the other of the line that divides them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Virginia Legislature, at its present session, will elect a United States Senator.

It is said the new Democratic Senator from Alabama was formerly a citizen of Massachusetts.

"Duke" GWIN is in New-Orleans, and the *Times* welcomes him as "that veteran statesman and energetic Southern patriot."

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* denies that there is any truth whatever in the report that Mr. FITCH was defeated for Congress by the vote of imported Mormons.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL is the Republican candidate for the First District of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy in the State Senate, caused by the death of WILLIAM W. WATT.

The assertion that negro militia have been stationed about the Alabama capitol, is denied by Gov. SMITH, who says he has made no call for militia, white or black.

A citizen of Macon, Ga., announces by advertisement in the city papers that he is "a candidate for tax receiver, entirely dependent on a majority of the votes polled, for the office. 'Small favors thankfully received, and no particular objection urged to larger ones.'"

Later reports from the First District of New-Hampshire are to the effect that the contest for the Republican nomination for Congress will lie mainly between Mr. ELA, the present incumbent, NATHANIEL GORDON, of Exeter, and SAMUEL M. WHEELER, of Dover, with the chances in favor of the last-named.

The Charleston *News* is desirous that Northern Republicans should understand that "the straightforward opposition of a true Southern man is far less dangerous to them than the oily rascality of the whited sepulchres who now profess to represent the intelligence and wealth of the South."

The Hartford *Post* has been thinking over the President's suggestions respecting Canada, and has come to this conclusion: "The manly and sensible way to settle the fishery difficulty is to have our fishermen protected by our navy, and if British vessels interrupt them 'fight it out on that line.' That would mean business, and would not be making mouths at anybody's sister."

The official majorities for the Democratic candidates for Congress in Kentucky are as follows: First District, EDWARD CROSSLAND, 3,546; Second District, H. D. MCHENRY, 2,723; Third District, JOSEPH H. LEWIS, 1,865; Fourth District, W. B. ROWE, 5,482; Fifth District, BOYD WINCHESTER, 5,183; Sixth District, W. E. ARTHUR, 4,835; Seventh District, JAMES B. BECK, 3,396; Eighth District, GEORGE M. ADAMS, 18; Ninth District, JOHN M. RICE, 2,265. Total vote—Democratic, 89,447; Republican, 67,751. Democratic majority, 21,696.

Leading Pennsylvania Democrats consulted with their State Committee in Altoona, last week, and the Chairman of the Committee was authorized to call a State Convention at such time as he should deem expedient, between the 4th of March and the 1st of May, to nominate candidates for Auditor-General, Surveyor-General, and delegates at large to the proposed Constitutional Convention. There was a general and free interchange of opinions, and it was agreed that the time has come for the Democracy to take an advanced position in accord with the progress of events.

The time for the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is fixed for the 10th of March but a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says it was determined upon early last Summer, when the "ring" operators hoped to defeat constitutional reform. Now, however, all parties concede that a Convention will be called to revise the Constitution, and the Democrats have given their Chairman a discretionary period of two months that they may await legislative action on the reform movement should differences as to details delay the passage of the Convention bill.

Gen. SCHENCK has at length authorized a contest in his name for the seat in the next Congress as Representative of the Third District of Ohio, for the especial purpose of vindicating the right of the maimed veterans in the Soldiers' Home to vote. In his letter he says: "I cannot withhold the use of my name when required thus to test the question of their sacred and well-earned right. Indeed, it is a not matter only concerning myself personally; and, as you are aware, any elector may exercise the privilege of making such a contest; so I shall leave it with my Republican friends in the district to take, in my name, the proper steps, and to collect and present the necessary proofs for the assertion of their right to be presented according to the will of a lawful majority."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

A bill was introduced, today, by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, to prevent assessments of money upon Government employes for political and other purposes.

This bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any head of a Department, Collector of Customs or Internal Revenue, or other Government officer, to receive or knowingly fail to prohibit any such assessment; and any employe paying such assessment shall be dismissed from office, and be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000. The bill also provides the following addition to the oath now subscribed to: "And that I have not during the same time paid, or promised to pay, any assessment or involuntary contribution for political or other purposes." It also forbids, under the same penalties, any importer, broker, agent or other person from making to any Government official or employe, or member of his family, directly or indirectly, any present, gratuity, reward or compensation for any services promised or rendered in connection with the duties of his office.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

Other bills were introduced and laid on the table, as follows:

By Mr. NYE, of Nevada—To create a fund to be known as the Mineral Land Fund, and for other purposes.

By Mr. ROSS, of Kansas—A joint resolution relating to the Miami Indian Reservation in Kansas.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws, allowing joint entries upon public lands by continuous proprietors; also a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment relating to Female Suffrage.

By Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina—To establish the Western District of North Carolina.

By Mr. MORTON, of Indiana—Providing that all elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress, shall be by ballot. [Mr. MORTON in reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, explained that the bill was intended to apply to Kentucky, and perhaps, one or two other other States, where the elections were *viva voce*, and not by ballot.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SUMNER's resolution, calling for information concerning colored schools in Washington and Georgetown, was adopted.

Mr. ROSS submitted a resolution reciting the allegations of fraud now being perpetrated in the disposal of lands in the Miami Indian Reservation in Kansas, and directing an inquiry by the Committee on Indian Affairs whether it is not advisable to direct a suspension of the issuance of patents, or other evidence of title, until such action may be taken for their disposal as is contemplated by the terms of the treaty of 1854 with the said Miami Indians. Laid over.

MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, praying for such an amendment to the resolution authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River, between Cincinnati and Newport, as will prevent the completion of the bridge upon the present plan, and that it may be constructed at a greater elevation, in order that the draw may be dispensed with. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, submitted resolutions of the Dubuque Board of Trade in favor of the construction of the so-called Northern Branch of the Pacific Railroad westward from the Missouri River, and a grant of public lands in aid thereof.

Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, presented memorials for an appropriation for public buildings at Wilmington, N. C.

At 12:40 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF COMMITTEES.

At 1:20 an open session was held, lasting ten minutes, when the list of the Standing Committees of the Senate, as agreed upon by the Senatorial caucus, was presented by Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, announced and confirmed. Mr. ANTHONY stated that Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, upon his own request, in view of his long service in the Senate, had been excused from committee service at the present session. Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee, upon his own request was excused from service on the Committee to which he had been assigned.

The following are the Committees as announced:

Foreign Relations.—Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, Chairman, and Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Harlan of Iowa, Morton of Indiana, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Schurz of Missouri, and Casserly of California.

Finance.—Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Chairman, and Messrs. Williams of Oregon, Cattell of New-Jersey, Morrill of Vermont, Warner of Alabama, Fenton of New-York, and Bayard of Delaware.

Appropriations.—Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chairman, and Messrs. Cole of California, Edmunds of Vermont, Sprague of Rhode Island, Sawyer of South Carolina, Pool of North Carolina, and Stockton of New-Jersey.

Commerce.—Mr. Chandler of Michigan, Chairman, and Messrs. Corbett of Oregon, Kellogg of Louisiana, Spencer of Alabama, Buckingham of Connecticut, Conkling of New-York, and Vickers of Maryland.

Manufactures.—Mr. Morton of Indiana, Chairman, and Messrs. Yates of Illinois, Robertson of South Carolina, Boreman of West Virginia, and McDonald of Arkansas.

Agriculture.—Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chairman, and Messrs. Robertson of South Carolina, Tipton of Nebraska, Gilbert of Florida, and McCreery of Kentucky.

Public Lands.—Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, Chairman, and Messrs. Williams of Oregon, Tipton of Nebraska, Osborn of Florida, Warner of Alabama, Sprague of Rhode Island, and Casserly of California.

Private Land Claims.—Mr. Williams of Oregon, Chairman, and Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Sawyer of South Carolina, Kellogg of Louisiana, and Bayard of Delaware.

Indian Affairs.—Mr. Harlan of Iowa, Chairman, and Messrs. Ross of Kansas, Corbett of Oregon, Thayer of Nebraska, Buckingham of Connecticut, Hamilton of Texas, and Davis of Kentucky.

Military Affairs.—Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, Chairman, and Messrs. Howard of Michigan, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Morton of Indiana, Thayer of Nebraska, Abbott of North Carolina, Ames of Mississippi.

Naval Affairs.—Mr. Cragin of New-Hampshire, Chairman, and Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Nye of Nevada, Drake of Missouri, Scott of Pennsylvania, Osborn of Florida, and Stockton of New-Jersey.

Judiciary.—Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, Chairman, and Messrs. Stewart of Nevada, Edmunds of Vermont, Conkling of New-York, Rice of Arkansas, Carpenter of Wisconsin, and Thurman of Ohio.

Post-offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Ramsey of Minnesota, Chairman, and Messrs. Pomeroy of Kansas, McDonald of Arkansas, Gilbert of Florida, Cole of California, Flannagan of Texas, and Thurman of Ohio.

Pensions.—Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, Chairman, and Messrs. Tipton of Nebraska, Spencer of Alabama, Pratt of Indiana, Brownlow of Tennessee, Howell of Iowa, and McCreery of Kentucky.

Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Yates of Illinois, Chairman, and Messrs. Pool of North Carolina, Hamilton of Texas, Brownlow of Kentucky, and Johnston of Virginia.

Claims.—Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, Chairman, and Messrs. Willey of West Virginia, Scott of Pennsylvania, Sprague of Rhode Island, Pratt of Indiana, Kellogg of Louisiana, and Davis of Kentucky.

District of Columbia.—Mr. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Chairman, and Messrs. Sumner of Massachusetts, Harris of Louisiana, Lewis of Virginia, Howell of Iowa, Revels of Mississippi, and Vickers of Maryland.

Patents.—Mr. Willey of West Virginia, Chairman, and Messrs. Ferry of Connecticut, Carpenter of Michigan, Windom of Minnesota, and Hamilton of Maryland.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Mr. Morrill of Vermont, Chairman, and Messrs. Trumbull of Illinois, Cole of California, Stockton of New-Jersey, and Hamilton of Maryland.

Territories.—Mr. Nye of Nevada, Chairman, and Messrs. Cragin of New-Hampshire, McDonald of Arkansas, Schurz of Missouri, Howard of Michigan, Boreman of West Virginia, and McCreery of Kentucky.

Pacific Railroad.—Mr. Howard of Michigan, Chairman, and Messrs. Sherman of Ohio, Ramsey of Minnesota, Stewart of Nevada, Wilson of Massachusetts, Harlan of Iowa, Drake of Missouri, Rice of Arkansas, Abbott of North Carolina, Fenton of New-York, and Scott of Pennsylvania.

Mines and Mining.—Mr. Stewart of Nevada, Chairman, and Messrs. Chandler of Michigan, Yates of Illinois, Ross of Kansas, Flannagan of Texas, and Lewis of Virginia.

Revision of the Laws of the United States.—Mr. Conkling of New-York, Chairman, and Messrs. Carpenter of Wisconsin, Pool of North Carolina, Pratt of Indiana, and Bayard of Delaware.

Education and Labor.—Mr. Drake of Missouri, Chairman, and Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Sawyer of South Carolina, Revels of Mississippi, and Flannagan of Texas.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Ferry of Connecticut, Chairman, and Messrs. Windom of Minnesota, and Davis of Kentucky.

Printing.—Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, Chairman, and Messrs. Harris of Louisiana, and Casserly of California.

Library.—Mr. Cattell of New-Jersey, Chairman, and Messrs. Howe of Wisconsin, and Morrill of Maine.

Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Mayer of Nebraska, Chairman, and Mr. Ames of Mississippi.

Select Committee on Revision of the Rules.—Mr. Anthony of Rhode Island, Chairman, and Messrs. Pomeroy of Kansas, and Edmunds of Vermont.

Select Committee on Removal of Political Disabilities.—Mr. Robertson of South Carolina, Chairman, and Messrs. Howe of Wisconsin, Boreman of West Virginia, Ames of Mississippi, Hamilton of Texas, Vickers of Maryland, and Johnson of Virginia.

Joint Select Committee on Ventilation.—Mr. Nye, of Nevada, Chairman, and Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, and Stockton of New-Jersey.

Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment.—Mr. Harris of Louisiana, Chairman, and Messrs. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Schurz of Missouri, and Thurman of Ohio.

Select Committee on the Levees on the Mississippi River.—Mr. Kellogg of Louisiana, Chairman, and Messrs. Trumbull of Illinois, Schurz of Missouri, Spencer of Alabama, and Bayard of Delaware.

The various bills upon the table were then distributed among the Committees, and after a short time in Executive Session, the Senate, at 1¾, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A REMONSTRANCE.

At the opening of the session Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, presented a remonstrance of the envelope manufacturers, printers and stationers in New-York against the manufacture and sale by the Government of stamped envelopes and the printing of business cards thereon.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin—Granting lands to the State of Wisconsin in aid of a railroad from Milwaukee to Lake Superior, via Green Bay, Wis.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Explanatory of the act of March 2, 1867, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

By Mr. SARGENT, of California—To amend the act of Aug. 6, 1861, in reference to the United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania—To reduce the internal taxes; providing that no duty shall be imposed upon any succession which was vested, in possession or expectancy, prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue bill of July 13, 1866; but no reclamation to be allowed when any such duty has been already paid.

By Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—For the regulation of labor in the navy-yards, and the compensation thereof.

By Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania—Granting land now occupied by the Alleghany Arsenal to the City of Pittsburg for the purposes of a park.

By Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana—Providing for the appointment of clerks of the United States Circuit and District Courts at Evansville and New-Albany, Ind.; also, to repeal the act of 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States.

DISPOSITION OF OLD MEASURES.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, ask the House to consider the General Amnesty bill.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, the Tariff bill and Internal Revenue bill, of last session, were taken from the calendar of the Committee of the Whole and recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, gave notice that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would, next Tuesday, call the attention of the House to the report on Paraguayan affairs for final consideration.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—Relative to the sale of a portion of the light-house reserve at Port Huron, Mich.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio—Relative to the proceeds of the sale of United States vessels of war, transports and other vessels during and since the war of the rebellion, and of captured cotton, &c.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—Relative to a public building for a Post-office and United States Courts at Grand Rapids, Mich.

A MEMORIAL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge on the present plan as obstructing the navigation of the Ohio River, and praying for early action to require a modification of the plan.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, the House agreed, 94 to 92, to adjourn over from to-day until Monday.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

This business being completed, the House resumed consideration of the bill to revise and consolidate the Postal laws.

Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, just before the adjournment yesterday, abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, advocated the amendment as one which would put a stop to the existing abuses of the franking privilege, without preventing the publication of official documents, as would be the case if the law passed by the House at the last session became a law. It was the same proposition as he had offered in the form of a bill last session.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, opposed the amendment as retaining the franking privilege in its most objectionable feature—the publication of documents of no general interest, and the encumbering of the mails with them, and as taking out of the Treasury $65,000 each session to be paid to the members for their own private correspondence.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, opposed the abolition of the franking privilege, declaring it his belief that it would not save a dollar to the public treasury, as the same amount would be paid to the mail contractors, whether the mails contained franked matter or not.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, advocated and explained the amendment. He said the stamps for Senators and members would not go into their possession, but would remain in the custody of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, who would be responsible for their proper use. Its effect would be to prevent the abuse of the franking privilege, which was mainly accomplished through the counterfeiting of members' autographs. The stamps could be used nowhere else than in Washington, and there would be no opportunity for counterfeiting. He believed it useless to enact a simple abolition of the franking privilege, for it would not be agreed to by the Senate, and the question would be at the close of the session in the same condition that it now was.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment as preserving all that was odious and liable to abuse in the franking privilege as it existed, and only depriving the citizen of the right of communication free of postage with the Government Departments and with members. He had voted heretofore and would vote again for the absolute abolition of the franking privilege; but the proposed amendment retained everything in which there was abuse, and only cut off that in which the people had an interest, and he should therefore vote against it.

Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, opposed the amendment, and insisted on the pure and simple abolition of the franking privilege, as by the bill passed by the House last session, and which, he was convinced, would be passed by the Senate at the present session.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, sustained the amendment, except that section of it allowing Senators and members $100 each for their own correspondence.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, said he was one of the thirteen members who had voted, last session, against the bill abolishing the franking privilege, because he thought the policy wrong, and because he was not willing to vote under an artificial expression of the public opinion; and he was equally opposed to the pending amendment, which was simply a mode of transferring the power of abuse from members themselves to the Executive Department. The idea of keeping accounts of the postage and stamped documents, and of charging them against the various Departments, he regarded as only another mode of "whipping the devil round the stump."

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, favored the amendment as having the advantage of putting into a definite and known quantity a certain item of public expense, and saving to members the enormous burden of franking public documents.

Mr. MCKENZIE, of Virginia, argued against the amendment. The South did not want the franking privilege abolished, as it wanted information there.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved to strike out the section allowing Senators and members $100 for their correspondence.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, reminded the House that although the amendment would allow $65,000 a session for the private correspondence of members, there was now $700,000 annually appropriated for the transportation of free matter, and that it was estimated that one-third of the franked matter passing through the mails was fraudulent. The amendment, he admitted, did not cut so deeply into the evil as he could wish. He was perfectly willing to cut the whole matter up by the roots and to stop the printing and the circulation of public documents. But he had no hope of succeeding in that, and the question was whether they should adopt the amendment or let the law remain as it was. He had no objection to striking out the section allowing $100 to the Senators and members.

The debate was closed by the previous question, and the House proceeded to vote. Mr. FERRY's amendment to strike out the hundred dollar section was agreed to.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, moved to strike out all after the first section. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. FARNSWORTH's amendment as amended, and it was rejected, yeas 70, nays 102.

Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, moved to strike out all the sections of the bill relating to the franking privilege, being equivalent to its abolition. The motion was agreed to—yeas 96, nays 79, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Arnell, Axtell, Bailey, Barry, Beaman, Beatty, Bennett, Bingham, Bird, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Cook, Conger, Cowles, Cox, Crebs, Cullom, Dickinson, Duval, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Fitch, Getz, Griswold, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Hawley, Hay, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of New-York, Judd, Julian, Kellogg, Kelsey of New-York, Ketcham, Knapp, Knott, Laflin, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lynch, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, Moore of Ohio, Morphis, Negley, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Paine, Palmer, Peck, Pomeroy, Potter, Sargent, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon of New-York, Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strader, Strong, Swann, Tanner, Taylor, Tillman, Upson, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Winans, Witcher, Wolf—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Armstrong, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Barnum, Benton, Biggs, Blair, Boles, Booker, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of New-York, Butler of Massachusetts, Buck of Tennessee, Conner, Darrall, Dawes, Dickey, Dixon of North Carolina, Donley, Duke, Ela, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fox, Garfield, Gibson, Hamill, Hawkins, Hoar, Hooper, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Kelley, Manning, Maynard, McKenzie, Mercur, Milnes, Moore of New-Jersey, Morey, Morrill of Pennsylvania, Mungen, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Perce, Phelps, Platt, Poland, Porter, Prosser, Reeves, Roots, Sanford, Schumaker, Sheldon of Louisiana, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sypher, Townsend, Twichell, Tyner, Van Wyck, Voorhees, Wallace, Wells, Whitmore, Wilson of Ohio, Wood—79.

Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, moved an additional section declaring that no person should hereafter exercise the franking privilege.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said that there was no necessity for that as the sections regulating the franking privilege were struck out, and the last section of the bill repealed all other Postal laws.

Mr. HILL preferred to have a positive declaration of the fact embodied in the bill.

FREE INTERCHANGE OF PERIODICALS.

Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, moved an amendment to allowing the free interchange of newspapers and magazines, and the circulation of weekly papers within the county of their publication.

DEATH OF MR. RIDGEWAY.

Pending the vote on Mr. WELKER's motion, the death of ROBERT RIDGEWAY, late member from Virginia, was announced, and remarks eulogistic of his character were made by Messrs. MCKENZIE, of Virginia; MAYNARD, of Tennessee; BROOKS, of New-York, and BOOKER.

The House then, at 3:30, adjourned till Monday.

Senor Ruiz, the Cuban Ambassador, to Surrender Himself Today—Ill-Feeling Between Him and Gen. Jordan—Quarrel Among the Cuban Leaders.

Señor DOMINGO RUIZ, jointly accused with Gen. THOMAS JORDAN of violating the Neutrality laws, will surrender himself at the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, today, for the purpose furnishing bail to appear at the February term of the Court to answer the indictments which have been found against him. The counsel for the accused appeared at the United States District-Attorney's office yesterday, and said that his client had promised to attend the Court this morning, in company with his sureties. The bench-warrant for the arrest of RUIZ was issued two or three days ago, but the Deputy Marshal who was assigned to take him was unable to ascertain his whereabouts. The accused read of his contemplated arrest in the TIMES, and then took measures with a view of surrendering himself. Señor RUIZ, who is at present a guest at the Clarendon Hotel, visited this country some time ago in a sort of ambassadorial capacity in behalf of his fellow patriots in Cuba. The particular charge under which he and Gen. JORDAN are to be prosecuted is for "setting on foot a military expedition and enlisting men to serve as soldiers in Cuba." The allegation that Gen. JORDAN and Señor RUIZ were engaged together in a filibustering conspiracy is denied by friends of the former, who say that the two gentlemen were inimical to each other, and did not act in concert in their labors in behalf of the Cuban cause. It is said that the disclosure of the evidence in the case will develop the fact that a bitter quarrel exists among the Cuban leaders in this City, and that several of them were engaged in collecting money for their own use, under the pretense of using it for the Cuban cause. It is reported that a number of wealthy Cuban ladies in this City sold their jewelry in order to provide money to carry on the war against Spain, and that the proceeds fell into the hands of adventurers, who converted it to their own use.

The new number of *Harper's Weekly* contains many illustrations of remarkable power and merit, and, what is alone worth the cost of the number, a splendid war map of France—useful now, and worth keeping for reference hereafter. The liberality and enterprise of the proprietors of this publication were never more strikingly displayed than at present. The political articles in *Harper* are always among the best productions in journalistic literature.

When Mr. SEYMOUR, of the firm of SCRIBNER & Co., was abroad recently, he engaged Prof. RIDDLE to go to Strasbourg, after the surrender, taking a photographer with him. Six views were thus obtained, and an interesting article has been written to describe them. This contribution will appear in the forthcoming number of *Scribner's Monthly*. The number will contain twenty-three articles, ten of which are illustrated.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News* by the last mail—both papers being full of most interesting war views. *Punch* and *Nature*, and the usual variety of foreign publications, will also be found at this favorite store.

FINE TOOTH BRUSHES of best make, at greatly-reduced prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House pharmacy.—*Advertisement.*

John H. Surratt

Lectures THIS EVENING at the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

For a Superior Dress or Business Hat, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HOWES—HINCKLEY.—In Greenville, Conn., Dec. 7, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. R. P. Stanton, Mr. WM. T. HOWES to Miss IDA F. HINCKLEY, both of Bridgeport, Conn. No cards.

JARDINE—EARLE.—On the 8th inst., by Rev. Wm. S. Coffey, of East Chester, JOHN JARDINE to MARY E., eldest daughter of the late Morris Earle, Esq., of New-York.

KIRKLAND—CLARK.—At Grace Church, Utica, on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. Van Deusen, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, JR., of this City, to MARY E., daughter of Erastus Clark, of Utica.

MOORE—CORNELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the Allen-street M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. McAllister, assisted by Rev. Dr. Roche, GEORGE B. MOORE to FLORENDA, only daughter of the late Whitehead Cornell, all of this City. No cards.

SMART—SEAMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, FREDERICK E. SMART to EMMA F. SEAMAN, daughter of Samuel and Jane E. Seaman, deceased.

WEBSTER—JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, ALMAR P. WEBSTER to NELLIE P., daughter of Daniel H. Jones, all of this City.

YOUNG—MILLER.—At the residence of the bride, in Constableville, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., by Rev. H. W. Morris, of Rochester, JAMES T. YOUNG, M. D., of Washington, D. C., to HELEN A., youngest daughter of the late Col. Seth Miller.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6, in this City, Mrs. CAROLINE C. CORNELL, widow of George J. Cornell.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 53 West 17th-st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREEN.—At Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6, Hon. WILLIAM N. GREEN, brother of Andrew H. Green, of this City.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 8, MARGARET, daughter of the late Teunis Talbout Johnson.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, from No. 242 Jay-st., old number; No. 320, new number.

LUNNEY.—At No. 235 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, in the 50th year of his age, EDWARD LUNNEY, of County Cavan, Ireland, and late of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New-York.

The funeral will take place at St. Teresa's Church, corner Henry and Rutgers, at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, 9th inst. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MUIR.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 8, AGNES G. MUIR, only daughter of Augusta B. and William Muir.

Prayers at the house, No. 212 West 36th-st., this Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Auburn, N. Y., for burial.

ROGERS.—On Wednesday, 7th, CHARLES E., son of the late Ogden M. and Mary Rogers, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock from his late residence, No. 112 Cole-st., Jersey City.

SAYRES.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, Long Island, on Wednesday, 7th inst., FREDERICK W., only child of William J. and Phebe S. H. Sayres, aged 1 year 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents in Canal-st., Jamaica.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of his son-in-law, George C. Wetmore, No. 145 West 11th-st., PLATT WILLIAMS, M. D., of Albany, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the above place, whence the remains will be removed to Albany for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1870, Miss MINNIE E. WILLIAMSON, in the 21st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services Friday, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., at her late residence, P. M. Dingee, No. 444 Clinton-av. Remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering

AT VERY LOW PRICES

300 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

All PROPERTY-OWNERS on the WEST SIDE are requested to send their names, addresses, and the location of their property, to the Secretary, No. 1 Wall-st., for a revised list, preparatory to a public meeting on the 22d inst., and to the active operations of the season.—DEC. 8, 1870.

WILLIAM R. MARTIN, President.

JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,264.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery. Prizes cashed and information given. Circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,684, Brooklyn.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and Silver-ware bought and sold by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MOST USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE HOLIDAY GIFT.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Complete in sixteen volumes.

This important work presents a panoramic view of all human knowledge, as it exists at the present moment. It embraces and popularizes every subject that can be thought of, and contains an inexhaustible fund of accurate and practical information. No topic, in brief, is omitted, upon which information can be desired. The work is a library in itself; it is a complete universal instructor, and opens to the student and general reader the whole field of knowledge.

IT SHOULD BE OWNED BY EVERY INTELLIGENT FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY.

PRICE AND STYLE OF BINDING.

In extra Cloth, per vol.	$5 00
In Library Leather, per vol.	6 00
In Half Turkey Morocco, per vol.	6 50
In Half Russia, extra gilt, per vol.	7 50
In Full Morocco, antique, gilt edges, per vol.	9 00
In Full Russia	9 00

THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

Commenced in 1861.

NINE VOLUMES NOW OUT.

The same price per volume, and uniform with the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

PUBLISHED ONE VOLUME ANNUALLY.

REGISTERING ALL THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF EACH YEAR—VALUABLE AS A WORK OF REFERENCE.

OPINIONS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

From J. L. Motley, U. S. Minister to Great Britain.

"I own the work and have it with me here, and am in the habit of consulting it every day, to my very great advantage."

From Alexander H. Stevens, Georgia.

"The New American Cyclopædia" I prefer to any English work of the sort I have ever seen. The annual Cyclopædia contains a treasure of important current matter."

From Hon. Charles Sumner.

"It should be in every library, public and private—I would say in every house, within reach of every family. The young should use it."

From W. Gilmore Simms.

"It will supply to thousands the means of study and knowledge, for which thousands of other books would be searched in vain."

From Horace Greeley.

"I have used the Cyclopædia since it came into existence, and deem it the best work of the kind in print."

From Geo. Wm. Curtis.

"Appleton's Cyclopædia is unquestionably the best popular manual of general reference for an American."

From Chief-Justice Chase.

"I quite agree with Mr. Curtis that the New American Cyclopædia is the best manual of general reference for an American. The annual continuations are of great value."

From Hon. Theophilus Parsons.

"It is the very best Cyclopædia for practical use ever published."

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A SPLENDID WAR MAP OF FRANCE,

(Size, 20x30 inches)

IS GIVEN AWAY

With this week's number of

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

IT ALSO CONTAINS FIVE PICTURES OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE CAISSON,

BESIDES

VICTORY, BY FREDERICKS,

IN THE TRENCHES,

AMERICANS LEAVING PARIS,

AND MANY OTHER FINE ART, WAR, AND STORY ILLUSTRATIONS,

COMIC, BY NAST, &c., &c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

"The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading-matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country."—*Boston Traveller.*

"*Harper's Weekly* is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining and unexceptionable."—*New-York Sun.*

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the Union Republican General Committee, a primary meeting will be held for the election of officers on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, 1870, at No. 242 Spring-st. Polls open from 7 to 9.

WM. C. HANNA, President.

TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN ELECTORS of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the members of the Republican General Committee, at a meeting over which Hugh Gardner, Esq., presided, held Dec. 1, inst., to communicate with the Republican State Committee upon the subject of a reorganization of the Republican Party of this City, announce that they have entered upon the discharge of their duties.

All Republicans are advised not to participate in the primary elections called for Dec. 9, inst., as the authority for the call is repudiated, and action under it will be a nullity. The undersigned are confident that an opportunity will soon be afforded for a fair and full expression of the Republican sentiment of the City within proper district organizations.

CHAS. S. SPENCER.	WM. HOW, JR.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH.	J. M. PATTERSON, JR.
WM. A. DARLING.	JAMES W. FARR.
A. J. H. DUGANNE.	JAMES H. WELSH.
JOHN R. RUSSELL.	ROBERT EDWARDS.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN.	CORNLS. VAN COLT.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 750 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect officers and delegates for the ensuing year, pursuant to a call of General Committee. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

H. N. TWOMBLY, President.

GEORGE E. HILL, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, a primary election will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 9, at head-quarters, No. 303 West 14th-st., for the election of delegates to the General Committee and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

WM. H. MERRILL, JR., President.

N. D. THAYER, D. A. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Union Republicans of this District are hereby informed that the officers and members of the "Regular Republican Organization" will unite with Republicans throughout this City in a petition to the State Central Committee for a reorganization of the party on a purely Republican basis, free from the influence of Tammany Hall. There will be no primary election held this evening.

J. M. PATTERSON, JR., President.

WM. GLAZER, Recording Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the call of the Union Republican General Committee, an election for officers of the Association and Delegates to the General Committee will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Dec. 9, 1870. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

ROBT. WAKEFIELD, First Vice-President.

JOHN GOLLER, S. G. HAYTER, } Secretaries.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The matter of the organization of the Republican Party in this City, now being under advisement by the State Committee, the President of this Association declines calling a primary meeting, and will not until the Committee has taken action. The use made of his name in calling a primary election was wholly unauthorized.

JAMES JACKSON, President.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In compliance with the call of the General Committee, a meeting for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the General Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 1,600 3d-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.

JAS. JACKSON, Pres't.

WERES W. CULVER, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the General Committee, a special meeting will be held at Mullo's Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 119th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, to elect delegates to said Committee and officers of the Association for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.

W. H. DE CAMP, President.

JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Past of the Island—The Choice of De Rodas—The Slavery Question—De Rodas' Downfall—The War—The Cuban Regards.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1870.

The duplicity of Spanish statesmen and the vile conduct of the so-called Liberal faction of that party, which has governed Spain for the past two years, has come to light, not once, but very often since they have been in power, and if corruption or any other disreputable attribute of those which the Ministers of the Spanish realm have generally been accused of, are taken in consideration, the fact is self-evident that PRIM, MORET & Co. are a bigger set of rogues than NARVAEZ or MARFORI ever could have been. Not in vain did the old party clamor that the governing power in this Island be distinctively divided between a civil and a military leader, each one to perform the functions only pertaining to their respective portfolios. But let nobody suppose that this was done in order to lessen the power of the so-called military satraps; not in the least. It was simply the fear that by chance some military man might reach the position of a Captain-General of Cuba, who, proud of his soldierly qualities and reputation, would act honest and fearless, thwart the machinations of the rulers and favorites of a Court, and refuse to act as the cat's-paw and fence of a lot of ambitious and avaricious politicians. The old régime, under the gay and festive MARFORI, set up a horrid grown of agony and woe when LERSUNDI, during his first term, refused to obey their behests, and the consequence was that LERSUNDI was recalled. The revolution of September, 1868, resulting in the downfall of Queen ISABELLA is too fresh in the memory of all to require recapitulation, and the liberal offers of the so-called Liberal Government were so contrary to what the Spanish people had been accustomed to that the Conservatives shook their heads in wonder, Republicans became Socialists, and those well acquainted with Spain, its people, traditions and customs, indulged in a fantastic mental arithmetic, calculating how long it would take before John had bought a palace and Robert laid up a handsome reserve in the three per cent, and according to the length of time they reached in their minds, that length was given as the duration of the new régime. The breaking out of the Cuban revolution was for a time the death-blow to the avaricious and hungry politicians of the higher class in Spain, but after the first fright was over, matters were so arranged as to bring the old system into use again by slow, but sure methods. The old practice of telling the people one thing and doing another, of publishing a law and never inforcing it, or of hampering it with so many additions and annoying conditions, that even the bravest would not dare to take advantage of it, were again put in practice. Ostensibly a liberal Government and free of guile, it was simply the same old cloth, only turned inside out; a new set of politicians had sprung up to eat some of the pap which their predecessors had grown fat on, and the old Spanish saying, "El mismo perro con otro collar," (the same dog with a new collar,) was again verified in this instance.

THE CHOICE OF DE RODAS.

But the Ministers and lobbyists made a grand mistake in selecting CABALLERO DE RODAS as Captain-General of Cuba. With a military reputation second to none in Spain, as the hero of the hour after repressing the republican manifestations of Jerez and Cadiz, with the necessity of sending a determined man to Cuba, where affairs were then in a very critical condition for the Spaniards, there was no other alternative for the knowing politicians than to agree to his appointment, they flattering themselves at the same time with the idea that they had got rid of a powerful enemy at home, whose weight and personal influence might at any time turn the tables against them. Everything worked smoothly for a few months, but the moment RODAS got the "hang" of affairs here, he told the Madrid Government plainly that he was Captain-General of Cuba; that he knew what the people wanted, and that he would act in accordance. Several pets of the Ministry who came to Cuba with an appointment to some lucrative position, and whose only qualification consisted in their ability to draw their salaries regularly, were sent back, and after awhile the Government allowed Gen. RODAS to have his own way for a time.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

But that curse of humanity, the slavery question, was the *cheval de bataille*. Every slave-holder in Cuba, with rare exceptions, moved heaven and earth in order to retard any and all action which might possibly affect their interests. Emissaries and hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent from Cuba to Spain, all for the purpose of filling the pockets of the Cuban and Spanish slave-owners, and preventing the colored race from attaining any privileges. The Government in Spain, bound by its programme and professions, and its promises to other Governments, could not possibly do anything openly to favor the slave-owners, who were in reality the governing power. Their gold and influence was everywhere. The Emancipation proclamation was delayed from day to day until the Ministers at last made up their minds to free the infirm over sixty years of age, and all infants born after the passage of the act. I am particular in stating the infirm over sixty, as a hearty and healthy negro could never reach that age. The readiness and anxiety of RODAS to put this decree into force was apparent, and basing his action on the old census, he shocked the fine sensibilities (I mean the pockets) of the slave-holding crew. The screws were put on tighter at Madrid, while, in the mean time, Gen. RODAS unconditionally freed ten out of the thirteen thousand negro *emancipados* in charge of the Government. He is now freeing the remainder. Slaveodom stood aghast! The idea of paying a salary of from $10 to $25 per month to a negro who, hitherto, had only received $4 monthly! CALVO and others, who represent slaveodom in Madrid, complained bitterly of this cruel injustice to their constituents, and RODAS was "hauled over the coals." But he refused to serve as a catspaw for men who wrote officially, "free the negroes and carry out the accompanying law," but who in private wrote him, "Civilization and the eyes of the world compel us to issue laws; if you don't carry them out, we won't blame you; and you need not be in a hurry to act on these laws, as we would rather see you disobey us than bring down upon us the wrath of the wealthy slave-owners, and prevent us from keeping on good terms with them." But another fear overruled the Ministers for a short while.

POSITION OF RODAS.

They knew the violent and firm temper of RODAS, and his determination of not stopping to look at the consequences when roused. They feared that in the event of their electing a King of their own making, and if by accident RODAS should then be resentfully inclined, he would fail to proclaim the fact in Cuba, and perhaps do something which they had not counted upon. RODAS knew this, and felt hurt. He remarked to a friend, "Do they think that I am like them—a politician who can be bribed by money, a decoration or a position? These rogues are not accustomed to deal with honest men, however, and they ought to be forgiven, as they know no better." RODAS proclaimed AMADEO in due style, just as he would have proclaimed the King of Dahomy or WILLIAM M. TWEED. The Spanish camarilla sent him a telegram asking him to delay his anti-slavery practices. RODAS, however, only issued new papers of freedom, but seeing that his position had become very unpleasant, he sent a peremptory telegram to Madrid on Tuesday morning, stating that his resignation was to be accepted before forty-eight hours. On Tuesday, at noon, the answer came that his resignation would be accepted, and that Gen. VALMASEDA would take charge temporarily. The written order will reach here about the 18th, so that RODAS will leave here about the 20th. His departure will be regretted by all men who love honesty, and by every colored man and woman in the island, who have lost the only protector they ever had. Even the so-called republican Cubans were slave-holders, and they were not, as a rule, among those who treated their slaves the best.

RODAS' SUCCESSOR.

The successor of Gen. RODAS is the well-known Gen. VALMASEDA. Why he is so well known, nobody can exactly tell. He was one of the first who commanded the Spanish troops when the insurrection broke out, and has since been in the field—that is to say, he commanded the troops who were in the field, having gone out himself several times. VALMASEDA is the idol of the volunteers, a stanch adherent of the fallen dynasty, and very pious. He knows the island and its people well, but is very easily led by those in whom he confides, and he is not the man who ought to have charge of Cuba at the present day, if the Spaniards intend to restore peace to its once more.

THE WAR.

Excepting the capture and surrender of several prominent personages among the insurgents, but few items of interest present themselves. The reinforcements which have already arrived from Spain and those now at sea, are sent to the interior as fast as they can be armed and equipped. The only engagement of any importance was that of Col. MARIN, in the Central Department, who killed, according to his statement, fifty-two insurgents and captured Mr. CRISTOBAL MENDOZA, who was formerly the Cuban Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Previous to the war Mr. MENDOZA held a position on the staff of the Havana *Siglo*, and was universally respected for his talent and gentlemanly qualities. The insurgent leader, QUINTILO VILLAMIL, was killed near Holguin, his father, ANTONIO, having been killed some months ago. Col. GERMAN BARRIOS, the Chief of Staff of the Cuban Gen. ADOLFO CAVADA, was also captured and executed at Cienfuegos; he was related to many families in Cienfuegos, and his death caused much excitement there. A number of centrie insurgents surrendered in the five villas, among them Col. GERMAN CABRERA, who commanded the party of JESUS DEL SOL, since the latter's illness.

THE CASINO ESPANOL.

The Casino Espanol, the Spanish political club, has at length finished the counting of about seven hundred votes, a number of gentlemen being engaged in that laudable task for over a week. The ticket elected is a curious mixture of ultras, so-called conservatives, Spanish-thinking Cubans, and newspaper men. The list of names elected to serve as an executive committee reminds me forcibly of BARNUM's happy family. To those who know Havana politicians, the conglomeration of such persons as J. M. Villergas, J. F. Tabernilla, Pedro Sotolongo, Pablo Dardet, Segundo Rigal, his Excellency Ramon Herrera, Francisco Calderon, and J. M. Arendaño, can only appear supremely ridiculous. Birds who are not of one feather sometimes do flock together.

QUASIMODO.

WOMEN IN UNIVERSITIES.

The Effect of Their Admission to the University of Michigan—What the Acting President Says.

Acting President FRIEZE of the Michigan State University, has published in pamphlet form his annual report of the condition and work of the University for the academic year 1869-70. From it we quote the following discussion of the "woman question":

The poverty of the University has begun to be more painfully apparent since the adoption of the resolution by which the institution was thrown open to women. The question of the admission of women to the privileges of the University has been for many years earnestly discussed both by the citizens and the Legislature of the State, and by the authorities of the University. It was reasonable that an innovation upon traditional customs, seeming to involve grave consequences, and opposed to the prejudices, if not to the judgments, of a large portion of college graduates and college educators, should not be made until ample time had been given for the forming of an intelligent public opinion, and until that opinion had been distinctly and authoritatively expressed. Your honorable Board, believing that the will of the people on this question had been at length clearly ascertained and correctly represented by the legislative body, and that thus the period for deciding it had arrived, announced by your action, at your meeting in January of last year, "that the Board of Regents recognize the right of every resident of Michigan to the enjoyment of the privileges afforded by the University, and that no rule exists in any of the University statutes for the exclusion of any person from the University who possesses the requisite literary qualifications;" a resolution which virtually declares that all departments and courses of study in this institution are to be henceforth equally accessible to both sexes.

Many will think this a bold step, many will think it hazardous; but no one who considers the relations of the University to the State and community, will deny its entire justice. The generous system of education to which our State is committed necessarily pledges to its daughters, as well as to its sons, the highest as well as the most elementary education, free of charge. We have already seen cause to fear the dangers which were apprehended from this action, and which constituted the chief argument against it—the loss of reputation and caste among universities, the decline of scholarship and the corruption of morals. But the action is destined to give us anxiety in quite another direction. It increases at once our expenses, already great, in regard to buildings, recitation-rooms and officers of instruction. We have already more young men than we can well provide for. What shall we do with the young women now added to the number? The one building to which most of the exercises of the Literary Department are confined, is already crowded to excess. Any one who should witness the difficulty the large classes of this department find in moving along the narrow "gang-ways" and up and down the narrow stair-cases of this building, a movement which must take place at almost every hour of the day, would hesitate to expose the young ladies to all this embarrassment and discomfort. I need not say that they will be received by all members of the institution, both faculties and students, with the utmost courtesy and consideration; but every one must see that they will labor under serious disadvantages, and greatly increase the present embarrassments of the institution, until more suitable and more adequate accommodations can be provided; nor can the wisdom of this important measure be fairly tested until the new necessities which it creates are fully met. The University has long needed lecture buildings, apartments, and equipments to meet existing wants. Your decision in favor of the admission of women has made these wants still more immediate and imperative. You have believed it a duty to comply with the request of the Legislature, urged upon you by repeated majorities in both Houses, and undoubtedly reflecting the will of the people. You can now, in all fairness, ask the Legislature to furnish you with the buildings necessary to make their request effectual, and to carry out their wishes.

Remarkable Murder Trial—A Woman Who Shot Her Betrayer Discharged by the Judge.

From the Columbus, Ohio, Statesman, Dec. 5.

Last week Ironton, Lawrence County, enjoyed the luxury of a highly-sensational murder trial. It was the old story of a woman's ruin and a woman's revenge by the killing of the seducer. The result of the trial was strictly in accordance with that higher law of public sentiment which justifies the taking of human life as a recompense for the betrayal of feminine virtue. The law is not laid down in the books, but it is as fully recognized as any principle of the civil or criminal code. In the Ironton case, in addition, this manner of homicide seems to have achieved a recognition from the Bench not hitherto awarded it.

There were two indictments against a brother and sister—JOHN and ELIZABETH MCQUIGG—for the murder of PERSLEY BARKER. BARKER had seduced Miss MCQUIGG and refused to make reparation by marrying her. The brother—so the theory of the defense run—resolved to intimidate BARKER into a marriage, and arranged for an interview between him and the young lady. MCQUIGG was present at the meeting, armed with a pistol, to be used, as he claims, in terrifying BARKER into the marriage. At the interview, and after the sister had asked BARKER to fulfill his promise of marriage, and he again declined to do so, she suddenly drew a pistol and killed her deceiver. She was about to fire again, when her brother interfered, and the ball went wide of its mark. It was shown to the satisfaction of the jury that MCQUIGG did not know that his sister was in possession of the pistol. The case went to the jury on Thursday last, and, after an absence at three hours and a half, they brought in a verdict of "not guilty." The verdict was received with great enthusiasm by the crowd in the Court-house. The prisoner fainted, and it was some time before he recovered. The fact being established that the defendant did not know of his sister having the pistol with which she fired the fatal shot, justifies the verdict.

On Friday, the day following the conclusion of this trial, the case against the sister, ELIZABETH MCQUIGG, was called up. Judge WRIGHT, the presiding Judge, in view of the verdict in the other case, requested the Prosecuting Attorney to enter a *nolle*. The Judge said if the jury would not convict JOHN MCQUIGG, they certainly would not convict the sister. The Prosecutor declined to assume any such responsibility. The Court then assumed the responsibility, and directed a nolle prosequi to be entered in the case of ELIZABETH MCQUIGG, and she was discharged from custody.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument Yesterday—The Legal Points Presented by Senator Hardenburg.

The argument in the matter of the contested will of CHARLES FOX, deceased, which was reported at length exclusively in these columns yesterday, was concluded yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The session was mainly taken up with the presentation of the case, on the part of the contestants, by Senator HARDENBURG, in reply to the argument of Mr. PIERREPONT the day before, and on the point as to the legal right of the Government to accept a devise, made as directed by the terms of the will. The counsel spoke for nearly two hours, ably reviewing the questions involved, and citing authorities to sustain his position. When he had concluded Mr. PIERREPONT stated that he should prepare a brief résumé of his own points, in order to aid the Surrogate in forming his opinion. Judge HUTCHINGS took the papers in the case, reserving his decision. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Mr. HARDENBURG, in summing up the case on behalf of the contestants, spoke of its great importance and the issues involved in it. He proposed to argue that this testator had no power or right to convey his real estate in the form in which he attempted to convey it, and that if he had, beyond all question of doubt, it entailed a trust upon the Government of the United States. The issue seemed partly a political form, and affected the rights of American citizens generally. He proceeded to show that the people of the state of New-York were a sovereign power, not through the instrumentality of the United States, but through a treaty of peace concluded with Great Britain. She had certain territorial limits over which she exercised supreme control, subject only to the higher authority vested in the General Government. He took it that the questions to be decided by this bill were to be governed only by the law of the State of New-York. If FOX had any right to devise his property at all he got it from the sovereign power of the State, and if that law conferred upon him no such power he had no authority, and the will of necessity was void in respect to the real estate. He claimed that he had no such power; that the law did not confer on any one the right to transfer by devise dominion over any portion of its territory. It was not until the statute of HENRY VIII. that any man had the right to bequeath or devise his property, and by the provisions of that statute was the legality of the devise to be determined. He combated the argument of Mr. PIERREPONT that the Government of the United States could take property, and said that it was not a sufficient that he had adduced to support the proposition. The question here was not so much whether or not that body politic can take, but the real question was whether FOX had the right to devise by will. He maintained that this question was to be judged by the laws of this State, and that the deceased had no right to dispose of his property except under that statute, namely, "to persons or corporations authorized to take." If this man had died, leaving his estate to the Empire of Great Britain, every citizen would oppose it as illegal, and it would give an outsider a jurisdiction within this territory. He asserted such a grant was against the policy of the State to devise property to any foreign potentate, it was against its policy to devise it to the States of Jersey and Connecticut, and the same argument was tenable in reference to the Government of the United States. He cited from the statute of WILLIAM IV. the power of bequeath their property, but there was no restriction prohibiting the giving of real estate to an alien, even though residing in the country. To be valid it should be given to a "person, a corporation expressly authorized to take it," and that authority, he said, was never given by this State to the United States. There was the power of FOX to dispose of an acre of soil in New-York, except he got it under that statute, which only gave him the power to devise it to a corporation expressly authorized to receive it? Wipe out the statute of HENRY VIII., with its re-enactments, and the law, where was the power of any man to devise his land? He asserted in reply to Mr. PIERREPONT's argument, that the Government of the United States was as foreign to that of the State of New-York as the Government of France. Mr. PIERREPONT stated that the Federal Government could take and hold land, and he asked could it dispose of it to Great Britain? This was a sovereign State, and no power but that emanating from itself could disturb any of its territory. If this principle were sustained, he asserted, it would virtually deprive every citizen in New-York of his rights, destroy their allegiance to the Government, and render the punishment for crime an impossibility. He claimed that the Government had failed to show they had any power to take land, and that no such power was given in the statute. Assuming, however, that they had that power, he contended, under this device, it was clearly given in trust. It was not necessary that it should be so stated, but the terms of the will distinctly set forth that the money was to be devoted to a particular purpose, the payment of the debt incurred by the war, and nothing else. Evidently it was not the intention of the deceased to give his property to the Government of the United States or he would have mentioned it, but he expressly stipulated that it was to be employed for a certain object, and the intent of the trust was capable. He quoted "HILLIARD on Trustees" in support of his argument, and with a repetition of these two points closed the case on the part of the contestants.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Lunatic Asylum at Ward's Island.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, was held yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., President, in the chair. The Building Committee reported in favor of adopting the pavilion style of edifice on Ward's Island, for the accommodation of those patients afflicted with a mild form of insanity, which report was adopted.

The Superintendent was directed to prepare the annual report for presentation to the Legislature, and the various committees were requested to have their reports ready at the next meeting of the Board.

On motion of Commissioner NICOLSON it was noted that the Medical Department at Ward's Island send to the Superintendent a report of the disabled and infirm emigrants on that island who are desirous of being sent back to their homes; also those who wish to be transported inland to their friends—the object being to relieve the overcrowded hospitals on the island during the Winter. On motion of Commissioner LYNCH it was resolved that a committee, consisting of Commissioners LYNCH, FREAR and SCHAACK, be appointed to equalize the salaries of the employes in the department. Commissioner WALLACE moved that the agent of the Pennsylvania Central Road in Castle Garden be directed to exchange the ticket orders for his road for the tickets of any other road over which the emigrant might wish to travel, and that this transfer be made inside of Castle Garden. It was adopted.

Commissioner HART moved that the general agents of the roads sending emigrants give them checks, stating the number of pieces of baggage checked. The President said that in the matter of missing baggage, he was of the opinion that the agents should state on the stamp of the ticket the number of pieces belonging to each passenger, so that it could be traced. The subject was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Commissioner HART reported that in the case of the arrest of persons, representing themselves to be officers, for frauds on emigrants on the Hudson River Road, the examination had been set down for Saturday.

It was reported that Mr. AUGUST SCHWAB, of OELRICHS & Co.'s, had been appointed arbitrator in the matter of the exchange of land between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

On motion of Commissioner WALLACE, Dr. STIRLING was appointed physician at Castle Garden and Rev. C. WEDON Chaplain at Ward's Island. The appointment of Dr. STIRLING displaces Dr. CAMMERER, who has held the position for the last sixteen years.

The Castle Garden Committee was directed to appoint an assistant physician to the Garden, at a salary to be hereafter fixed.

The statistics for the past two weeks are as follows: Number of passengers to Dec. 1, 205,800; since to Dec. 8, 2,806—total, 208,101; number not reported on manifest, 251,762. Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1870, $70,271 66; received since, $1,000,966 06. Disbursements to Nov. 24, $637,238 34; current expenses to date, $29,358 58. Balance with City Chamberlain, $1,627 82.

The Gold Exchange Bank—Election of Officers.

The reorganization of the Gold Exchange Bank for the ensuing year was effected yesterday afternoon, when the following were elected officers: JACOB RUSSELL, President; RICHARD L. EDWARDS, Vice-President; H. C. ROGERS, Cashier, and W. S. MATHEWS, Assistant Cashier. Mr. RUSSELL has been President of the bank for the past year, and is well known in financial circles as one of the oldest *stalwarts* of the Sub-treasury. Mr. EDWARDS is now Treasurer of the Gold Exchange, and one of the most popular members of that association. Mr. ROGERS has proved, by many years of service in this institution, his fitness for the position to which he has been re-elected, and Mr. MATHEWS has been with the bank since its organization. The directors are as follows: Charles H. Harney, Walter T. Hatch, Jacob Russell, Joseph S. Chick, Alfred L. Seton, Richard L. Edwards, T. F. B. Parker, Henry M. Benedict, Townsend Cox, John S. Saunade, John F. Underhill.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brown-stone office, east side of Avenue A, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, two stories, 20 by 20, one story to be added and building to be raised a solid pressure to be entered to the east of ELIZABETH McQUIGG, and she was discharged from custody.

THE FOX WILL CASE.

Conclusion of the Argument Yesterday—The Legal Points Presented by Senator Hardenburg.

The argument in the matter of the contested will of CHARLES FOX, deceased, which was reported at length exclusively in these columns yesterday, was concluded yesterday before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate. The session was mainly taken up with the presentation of the case, on the part of the contestants, by Senator HARDENBURG, in reply to the argument of Mr. PIERREPONT the day before, and on the point as to the legal right of the Government to accept a devise, made as directed by the terms of the will. The counsel spoke for nearly two hours, ably reviewing the questions involved, and citing authorities to sustain his position. When he had concluded Mr. PIERREPONT stated that he should prepare a brief résumé of his own points, in order to aid the Surrogate in forming his opinion. Judge HUTCHINGS took the papers in the case, reserving his decision. The following is a review of the proceedings:

Mr. HARDENBURG, in summing up the case on behalf of the contestants, spoke of its great importance and the issues involved in it. He proposed to argue that this testator had no power or right to convey his real estate in the form in which he attempted to convey it, and that if he had, beyond all question of doubt, it entailed a trust upon the Government of the United States. The issue seemed partly a political form, and affected the rights of American citizens generally. He proceeded to show that the people of the state of New-York were a sovereign power, not through the instrumentality of the United States, but through a treaty of peace concluded with Great Britain. She had certain territorial limits over which she exercised supreme control, subject only to the higher authority vested in the General Government. He took it that the questions to be decided by this bill were to be governed only by the law of the State of New-York. If FOX had any right to devise his property at all he got it from the sovereign power of the State, and if that law conferred upon him no such power he had no authority, and the will of necessity was void in respect to the real estate. He claimed that he had no such power; that the law did not confer on any one the right to transfer by devise dominion over any portion of its territory. It was not until the statute of HENRY VIII. that any man had the right to bequeath or devise his property, and by the provisions of that statute was the legality of the devise to be determined. He combated the argument of Mr. PIERREPONT that the Government of the United States could take property, and said that it was not a sufficient that he had adduced to support the proposition. The question here was not so much whether or not that body politic can take, but the real question was whether FOX had the right to devise by will. He maintained that this question was to be judged by the laws of this State, and that the deceased had no right to dispose of his property except under that statute, namely, "to persons or corporations authorized to take." If this man had died, leaving his estate to the Empire of Great Britain, every citizen would oppose it as illegal, and it would give an outsider a jurisdiction within this territory. He asserted such a grant was against the policy of the State to devise property to any foreign potentate, it was against its policy to devise it to the States of Jersey and Connecticut, and the same argument was tenable in reference to the Government of the United States. He cited from the statute of WILLIAM IV. the power of bequeath their property, but there was no restriction prohibiting the giving of real estate to an alien, even though residing in the country. To be valid it should be given to a "person, a corporation expressly authorized to take it," and that authority, he said, was never given by this State to the United States. There was the power of FOX to dispose of an acre of soil in New-York, except he got it under that statute, which only gave him the power to devise it to a corporation expressly authorized to receive it? Wipe out the statute of HENRY VIII., with its re-enactments, and the law, where was the power of any man to devise his land? He asserted in reply to Mr. PIERREPONT's argument, that the Government of the United States was as foreign to that of the State of New-York as the Government of France. Mr. PIERREPONT stated that the Federal Government could take and hold land, and he asked could it dispose of it to Great Britain? This was a sovereign State, and no power but that emanating from itself could disturb any of its territory. If this principle were sustained, he asserted, it would virtually deprive every citizen in New-York of his rights, destroy their allegiance to the Government, and render the punishment for crime an impossibility. He claimed that the Government had failed to show they had any power to take land, and that no such power was given in the statute. Assuming, however, that they had that power, he contended, under this device, it was clearly given in trust. It was not necessary that it should be so stated, but the terms of the will distinctly set forth that the money was to be devoted to a particular purpose, the payment of the debt incurred by the war, and nothing else. Evidently it was not the intention of the deceased to give his property to the Government of the United States or he would have mentioned it, but he expressly stipulated that it was to be employed for a certain object, and the intent of the trust was capable. He quoted "HILLIARD on Trustees" in support of his argument, and with a repetition of these two points closed the case on the part of the contestants.

Commissioners of Emigration—The Lunatic Asylum at Ward's Island.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, was held yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden, RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., President, in the chair. The Building Committee reported in favor of adopting the pavilion style of edifice on Ward's Island, for the accommodation of those patients afflicted with a mild form of insanity, which report was adopted.

The Superintendent was directed to prepare the annual report for presentation to the Legislature, and the various committees were requested to have their reports ready at the next meeting of the Board.

On motion of Commissioner NICOLSON it was noted that the Medical Department at Ward's Island send to the Superintendent a report of the disabled and infirm emigrants on that island who are desirous of being sent back to their homes; also those who wish to be transported inland to their friends—the object being to relieve the overcrowded hospitals on the island during the Winter. On motion of Commissioner LYNCH it was resolved that a committee, consisting of Commissioners LYNCH, FREAR and SCHAACK, be appointed to equalize the salaries of the employes in the department. Commissioner WALLACE moved that the agent of the Pennsylvania Central Road in Castle Garden be directed to exchange the ticket orders for his road for the tickets of any other road over which the emigrant might wish to travel, and that this transfer be made inside of Castle Garden. It was adopted.

Commissioner HART moved that the general agents of the roads sending emigrants give them checks, stating the number of pieces of baggage checked. The President said that in the matter of missing baggage, he was of the opinion that the agents should state on the stamp of the ticket the number of pieces belonging to each passenger, so that it could be traced. The subject was referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

Commissioner HART reported that in the case of the arrest of persons, representing themselves to be officers, for frauds on emigrants on the Hudson River Road, the examination had been set down for Saturday.

It was reported that Mr. AUGUST SCHWAB, of OELRICHS & Co.'s, had been appointed arbitrator in the matter of the exchange of land between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

On motion of Commissioner WALLACE, Dr. STIRLING was appointed physician at Castle Garden and Rev. C. WEDON Chaplain at Ward's Island. The appointment of Dr. STIRLING displaces Dr. CAMMERER, who has held the position for the last sixteen years.

The Castle Garden Committee was directed to appoint an assistant physician to the Garden, at a salary to be hereafter fixed.

The statistics for the past two weeks are as follows: Number of passengers to Dec. 1, 205,800; since to Dec. 8, 2,806—total, 208,101; number not reported on manifest, 251,762. Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1870, $70,271 66; received since, $1,000,966 06. Disbursements to Nov. 24, $637,238 34; current expenses to date, $29,358 58. Balance with City Chamberlain, $1,627 82.

The Gold Exchange Bank—Election of Officers.

The reorganization of the Gold Exchange Bank for the ensuing year was effected yesterday afternoon, when the following were elected officers: JACOB RUSSELL, President; RICHARD L. EDWARDS, Vice-President; H. C. ROGERS, Cashier, and W. S. MATHEWS, Assistant Cashier. Mr. RUSSELL has been President of the bank for the past year, and is well known in financial circles as one of the oldest *stalwarts* of the Sub-treasury. Mr. EDWARDS is now Treasurer of the Gold Exchange, and one of the most popular members of that association. Mr. ROGERS has proved, by many years of service in this institution, his fitness for the position to which he has been re-elected, and Mr. MATHEWS has been with the bank since its organization. The directors are as follows: Charles H. Harney, Walter T. Hatch, Jacob Russell, Joseph S. Chick, Alfred L. Seton, Richard L. Edwards, T. F. B. Parker, Henry M. Benedict, Townsend Cox, John S. Saunade, John F. Underhill.

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870, the following are the most important plans for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City:

One brown-stone office, east side of Avenue A, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, two stories, 20 by 20, one story to be added and building to

---

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great attraction at the Exchange yesterday (Dec. 8) was the proposed sale by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., B. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer, of the block of ground on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park, bounded by the avenue named, Madison-avenue, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, and comprising thirty-four most desirable building lots. The attendance of those interested in real estate was large, and great interest was manifested as to the result of the day's transaction. This result, unfortunately for the market, was not marked by the success hoped for or expected. The property was first offered entire at an upset price of $600,000, but no bid was received above these figures. The sale of lots singly was then attempted, and the one located on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street was put up. Started at $10,000, it was finally struck off to JOHN EMMONS for $15,200—a bona fide sale. This price was so much below the estimated value of the lot that after a brief consultation between the owner of the property, Mr. DOUGLASS, and the auctioneers, it was deemed judicious to discontinue the sale, in order that no misunderstanding of the affair, as the firm conducting the auction had publicly stated that any lot offered was to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder. This right had been reserved in the published notices of the sale, and accordingly no additional lots were disposed of. That it was deemed necessary to take the step above referred to, and to abandon a project so widely noticed, is to be regretted, for every futile attempt to dispose of really first-class property cannot fail to exercise a depressing influence upon the market, and to inspire distrust as to the present values placed upon property. Investors must bid more actively at auction sales if they desire to keep up existing prices. That more of the lots were not offered created some disappointment, and after the sale was closed $26,000 was publicly bid by Mr. CHAS. L. CORNISH, for the lot on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-ninth-street. The plot, 125 feet fronting on Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, and forming the front of the block, it was stated, in reply to an inquiry, are valued by the owner at $550,000.

The only other transaction effected at the Exchange was made by Col. JAMES M. MILLER, who, at a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of RICHARD C. BEAMAN, Esq., referee, disposed of a house and lot located on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue. The premises were sold subject to a mortgage of $3,500 and one year's interest on the same, and brought over and above this amount, $4,600. The buyer was J. C. STUYVESANT. No other business was transacted at the Real Estate Rooms.

The sale at Flatbush, L. I., under the direction of DINGEE, RETCHAM & Co., which took place yesterday on the ground, and at which 214 building lots were offered, was comparatively well attended, about sixty persons being present. The transaction, however, was not particularly successful, although a number of the lots were nominally sold. Nine lots, located on the north side of the road to Rockaway Beach, near Bedford-avenue, each 25 by about 90 feet, really sold to J. TURSKIAN at $255 each. One hundred other lots, all situated between Bedford and Clinton avenues, were knocked down to Mr. OAKLEY and A. EMANUEL, at prices varying from $300 to $500 apiece. The lateness of the season for an out-of-door sale, without doubts affected the success which might otherwise have attended this transaction.

The only sale advertised to take place at the Exchange today, is a legal one by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co., at which the leasehold property, consisting of a three-story frame house and lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between

---

One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, will be disposed of.

Messrs. WHITE, SARNS & GARRETSON, real estate brokers, No. 97 Cedar-street, have negotiated the following important private transactions in City and country property. Attention was called to the recorded transfer of the Bank and West-street premises, in the TIMES of Monday, and the particulars will be found in the report below:

Property on the corner of West and Bank sts., 154 ft. on West-st. and 215 ft. on Bank-st., with buildings, 4 stories, 102x60, on West-st., and 3 stories, 60x100, on Bank-st., used for business purposes; sold to Murray, Force & Co., No. 57 South-st. $115,000

6 brick houses, 20x80x100 each, s. s. of 34th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. 48,000

1 brick house, 25x88x100, s. s. of 34th-st., between 1st and 2d ave. 17,500

Country-seat of Dr. E. N. Johnston, late the property of James Boorman, at Hyde Park, N. Y., 10 acres 25,000

Country-seat of L. M. Ferris, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 100 acres 70,000

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co., B. P. Fairchild, Auctioneer.

1 lot n. w. corner Madison-av. and 76th-st., 25x100 $18,200

By James M. Miller.

4-story and basement brick h., and 1, 1867-68, s. s. 124 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 18.8x98.11x12.6x28.8x174.11 ..... $4,145

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

1212-ch. s. s. 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2, h and l. $21,000

13th-st., n. s., lot No. 241, N. W. Stuyvesant's map, 25x103.5 7,600

8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21x84 10,500

30th-st., s. s., 206.6 ft. w. of 11th-av., 18.9x98.9 2,900

38th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x98.9, h. and l. 6,000

74th-st., s. s., 71 ft. e. of 3d-av., 19x36.6, h. and l. 9,500

Avenue A and 94th-st., n. w. corner, 203x196.10, 25x100.11, 25x50.11 & 25x30.11, st., 80.11x100x100x 125x120x200x11x200 8,800

Broome and Norfolk sts., s. e. corner, 25x81.7, h. and l., husband to wife 1,000

Emerson-st. and Vermilyea-av., 175 ft. w. of Bruckner-st., 100 ft. n. of Vermilyea-av., 150.6x irr.7x30 1,800

Emerson-st. and Vermilyea-av., 250 ft. w. of 1,800

150 ft. n. of, 150.6x100 1,800

Emerson-st., 100 ft. n. of, and Vermilyea-av., 125 ft. n. of, 50x100 11,200

Emerson-st., 275 ft. n. of, and Vermilyea-av., 125 ft. n. of, 75x100 1,800

Emerson-st., n. s., 144.6 ft. e. of Hester-st., 18.8x100, h. and l. 10,800

Eldridge-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., 18.8x100, h. and l. 17,625

Minetta-st., n. w. s., 96.6 ft. s. w. of Minetta-lane, 16.8x28.9x24.4x irr. 8,100

1st-av., s. s. and 10th-st., n. w. corner, 24x100 5,000

1st-av. and 20th-st., s. p. corner, 25.8x100 5,000

30th-st., n. s. 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100 3,000

10th-av. and 56th-st., s. w. corner, 61.2x200x12.5 3,000

STATEN ISLAND.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., fs. s., 115 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100, brick h. $7,000

Bergen-st., 100 ft. s. of Smith-st., and 125 ft. s. of, (rear,) 25x50 1,000

Bridge-st., e. s., 42 ft. s. of York-st., 62x75x irr. 52x irr. 6,000

Broadway and 4th-st., s. e. corner, 50x84x irr. 52x100, h. and l. 70,000

Butler-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Clinton-av., 20x 125, h. and l. 1,750

Columbia and Bush sts., s. e. corner, 20x100, leasehold 200

India-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100 2,500

Jefferson-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Fletcher-av., 25x 200 7,600

Lott-st., w. s., 678.11 ft. n. of Cameron-lane, 50x 125.6 600

Orchard-st., e. s., 368.30 ft. n. of Van Cortlandt-st. 25x100 1,000

Whipple-st., s. e. s., 110 ft. s. w. of Throop-av., 25 x50, irregular, h. and l. 4,000

Wolcott-st., s. w. s., 211.4 ft. s. e. of Richard-st., 19.4x100, foreclosure 1,000

Meeks-st., s. s

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS will every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Rates as low as any other line, consistently with the superior accommodations offered by this line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "ATLAS" STEAMERS.
India.....Sat. Dec. 10 | Iowa.....Wed. Dec. 14
Columbia.....Sat. Dec. 17 | Tyrian.....Wed. Dec. 21
Europa.....Sat. Dec. 24 | Britannia.....Wed. Dec. 28
Caledonia.....Sat. Jan. 7 | Iowa.....Wed. Jan. 4
Anglia.....Sat. Jan. 14 | Tyrian.....Wed. Jan. 11
Athenia.....Sat. Jan. 28 | Britannia.....Wed. Jan. 25

Sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, FOLLOW:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $135.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be issued by these lines, enabling a saved for their friends.
Drafts issued payable on demand for any amount.
Apply at the Company's offices in Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR
Russia, Wed. Dec. 14 | Palestine, Thurs. Dec. 22
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Sarmatian, Wednesday, Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednesday, Dec. 28 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 29 | Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 18
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 28 | Cimbria, Thursday, Jan. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.
First Cabin, $140 gold. Second Cabin, $90 gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$165 gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, currency, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Baltic, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MANHATTAN, Capt. ROBERTS, Dec. 10, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHENEAY.....Dec. 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GEESE.....Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 11, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Jan. 18, at —
One cabin, $80 gold. Second cabin, $60 currency.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 6 Water-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Dec. 10, 7 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax.) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....100 | To Paris.....45
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 4 NORTH RIVER.
FRANCE, Thompson, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, Gedge, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and upwards, according to accommodation.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
PEREIRE.....DAUDE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....BOUSSAC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 24
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $125 to $175. Steerage, $60, according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all accommodations for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 10 o'clock noon,
ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 23, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departures of 19th every month will touch at San Juan Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 21, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 12.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 10, only. All other freight will be forwarded to Panama free of commission and charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
J. H. RAY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, &c.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAVANNAH, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 26 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DRAKOW, TUESDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 16 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 41 and 43 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MAILORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 35 Liberty-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. A. G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, A. G. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 2.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, Jan. 2.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. THELEFAUGH, Feb. 2.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Dec. 15.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau) Dec. 22.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 11 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Parker.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 22.
CITY OF MEXICO, Tinnerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. B. CO.
The Merchants' and Delaware Line of Steamers leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Tuesday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.
NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave home without one; their services are invaluable; they relieve the traveler from all responsibility, of cases and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation in procuring the best seats in railroad trains; they are a mine of money saved from imposition in every case; the payment of second installment may be indorsed on the receipt, order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Allow interest on deposits, buy and sell gold and all stocks on commission at the Stock Exchange. Buy and sell exchange on London and Paris. Advances made on bullion and collateral.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7, 1870.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. B. HIMPTON, No. 70 Nassau, New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for commission on and after the 27th inst.
H. B. HIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. LOUNSBERY.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONtract of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and opened on the 25th, inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 3 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 4, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn Improved Country Mortgages promptly obtained; principals only deal with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 5 to Dec. 14, inclusive.
BARRY S. ROY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, — The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 362 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 9 till 3 o'clock P. M.
T. S. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] DE SOTO,
THOMAS MOSSOM, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., for NEW-ORLEANS, direct.
Freight for the above steamship will be received at Pier No. 38 North River, to be reshipped at New-Orleans, on the steamer Cleopatra, leaving Superior accommodations for cabin passengers.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 35 Liberty-st.
Steamship EUGENIA will follow from Pier No. 38 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17.
F. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 135 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $2,000,000 on a road 276 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The bonds are offered at 90 and accrued interest, in gold, and this price is made in view of the fact that they are the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,741 18. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 3 WALL-ST.
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

THE LOANER'S BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
(ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.)
"Continental Life" Building.
NO. 99 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - - $500,000
Subject to Increase to - - $1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. M. TWEED, A. P. SMITH, EDGAR W. CROWELL, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, EDGAR T. BROWN, ARCHIBALD A. BLISS and DORR RUSSELL.
This Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES and receives DEPOSITS.
Accounts of Bankers and Merchants will receive special attention.
5 FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.
DORR RUSSELL, President. A. P. WILMARTH, Vice-President.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the balance of the road, 105 ft. excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,000 per mile. Interest payable in gold, free of Government tax. We recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 30, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870,
principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by the ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon prior date.
BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP,
from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds ceases, deducting the tax of 10 per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the
FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER
in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Comptroller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-house of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company issued is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 15th day of December next, and remain closed until the 3d day of January, 1871, both days inclusive, when all stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereon, by order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 168 BLEECKER-ST.
FINANCE COMMITTEE:
HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.
W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.
J. M. BRADHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.
L. R. WUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.
DEPOSITS OVER $[illegible].
Rates of interest especially favorable to depositors. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit, on sums of $5 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months, as in most banks, but may return as income promptly. Interest paid twice a year, on every thirty days, on deposits prefer. Gold Deposits received and Gold Interest allowed. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. Interest strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
JOHN J. EUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DEBT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 226 and 228 Canal-st., corner Lafayette.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $8,012,460 74.
W. J. HAMILL, President. JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WRIGHT, Secretary. G. S. SEAPLE, Secretary.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 1st of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be indorsed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BEEVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The undersigned will pay stockholders the only and final dividend of the assets of said Company on presentation of certificates, by holders thereof, at his office,
No. 169 South-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.
WM. K. BINMAN, Receiver.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.
The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 10, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 19 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1870.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at the office on demand. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CORPORATION TAX COURT HOUSE, PARK ROW, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 9th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered free of expense, to the Departments, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, in Washington, D. C.
The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:
18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 30x38 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 24x36 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by importation.
20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.
Each bidder will be required to state with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are reliable persons.
Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.
A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.
Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.
The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the service.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, if desired; terms reasonable. No. 34 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND-STORY, without board, to private family, for two gentlemen; charge, (gas and heat included,) $25 per month. Apply at No. 28 West 45th-st.

NO. 8 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th-av. and University-place.—An entire first floor and two rooms on third floor to let, with or without private table; references.

HANDSOME SUITES OF ROOMS ON first and second floors, with unexceptionable table; highest references given and required. No. 57 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

TO LET—IN 37TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A parlor floor, with or without board; best of references given and required. Address E., Box No. 111 Times Office.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR, CONSISTING of three large rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c.; private table if desired. Apply at 46 East 21st-st.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a first-class private house. Apply at No. 128 East 26th-st.

WEST 23D-ST.—NO. 249.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three, $24 per week.

NO. 74 LEXINGTON-AV.—ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. Apply at No. 40 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN suite and single, at No. 6 South Washington-square; references required.

NO. 29 WEST 20TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife or gentleman only; references exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN, near Fulton Ferry, furnished or unfurnished, by a small family. Address, with location and terms, (which must be moderate,) A. B., Box 101 Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A furnished room, with fire, between 10th and 40th sts.; give full particulars. Address R. N. R., Box No. 114 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. M. 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its franchises, for the term of ninety-nine years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:
The annual rental should not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessee shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to secure the prompt payment of the rental, and the faithful execution of the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, to be equal in condition as at the time of leasing; five millions ($5,000,000) of which penalty shall be within this state, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessee to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)
The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessee, and to require that the minimum of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.
The lessee shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years residents of this State, and shall own a majority in interest of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, in any form, shall be allowed to become lessees, but may become purchasers of the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over mile road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for the local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, compliance, privileges, and exemptions, and be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and penalties, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and penalties of said railroad companies last mentioned. The lessee of the road shall be required to pay the State bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the same harmless against all such bonds and coupons.
The road so leased by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are herein set forth, and shall be subject to all the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia, but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road, or parties having lease of or agreement with the road, Western and Atlantic Railroad.
For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received at the Executive Office, up to the 1st of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad," in accordance with an act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposals, the amount that each of the parties intends to contribute, the time of the above bids in debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the lease.
The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 136 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelines, engines, cars, &c., &c., and in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta and Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Nashville and New-York, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, now in progress of construction, railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia Central, Georgia, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.
Copies of "An Act to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.
RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States, for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:
First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.
Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.
Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.
Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.
Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.
Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency at Washington, D. C.
Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantees are reliable persons.
Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.
Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—In addition to the second division of the Canada Air Line, tenders for which are already invited to be in on 8th November, the directors of the Great Western Railway are now prepared to receive TENDERS for the THIRD OR LAST DIVISION OF THE CANADA AIR LINE, FROM SIMCOE TO CANFIELD, THIRTY MILES.
Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of Geo. Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after Nov. 28, and sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Construction of new proposed Division Canada Air Line" must be in the hands of the undersigned by 10 o'clock on the morning of
THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1870.
JOSEPH PEMBLE, Treasurer.
Chief office, HAMILTON, Ontario, Nov. 16, 1870.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and Blank-book Manufacturers, No. 41 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, LONDON ASSURANCE. Characters by Mesdames Gladstone, Rehearsal, Pell, Davis, Fortbes, Vera, Rehearsal, Pell, Davis, Fortbes, Hoey, Mesdames Gladstone, Mrs. Vera, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Fortbes, Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Vera, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell, Miss Gladstone, Miss Davis, Miss Hoey, Miss Fortbes, Miss Pell,

POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

The Crisis of 1841—How the Confirmation of Mr. Everett's Nomination to the English Mission was Secured—A Letter from Hon. Christopher Morgan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. SCHOULLER, who was for many years an able Whig editor at Boston and Cincinnati, is contributing interesting political reminiscences to the Boston *Journal*. His letters go back to the Presidential campaign of 1844, and contain graphic sketches of the proceedings of Conventions and the characters of distinguished public men through that and several succeeding political conflicts. In a recent letter Gen. SCHOULLER gives an account of a visit made by himself in company with Mr. WEED to Senator MOREHEAD, at his residence in Covington, Ky., in 1864. During that visit the subject of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT's nomination as Minister to England was introduced. In speaking of the effort then made to reject Mr. EVERETT, Gen. SCHOULLER says:

"Senator MOREHEAD said that the ablest speech against the confirmation was made by Senator KING, of Alabama, who read a letter addressed by Mr. EVERETT, when a candidate for Governor, to the Free-Soilers of Massachusetts. Mr. KING closed his speech as follows: 'I would tell you, Mr. President, that if this gentleman, holding views so opposite to the interests of the South and so destructive to its institutions, is appointed, this Union must and will be dissolved.'

Mr. CLAY arose in his place, and pointing his long arm and fore-finger at Mr. KING, said in a loud and firm voice: 'And I tell you, Mr. President, that if a gentleman so pre-eminently qualified for the post of Minister, should be rejected by the Senate, and for reasons given by the Senator from Alabama, that this Union is dissolved already.' He closed by saying, all the arguments brought against Mr. EVERETT verged to one centre, which was that Mr. EVERETT was opposed on principle to the system of Southern slavery. So is the whole of New-England. So are many in the South. So am I, although a holder of slaves.'"

Now, it strikes me that an incident preceding, connected with and bearing upon the debate just quoted, should be made known. The Summer session of Congress in 1841 was alike eventful and exciting. Measures of vast national importance were pending. Webster, Clay, Silas Wright, Mangam, Southard, Crittenden, Benton, Calhoun, Preston, W. R. King, &c., were in the Senate. George Evans, Robert C. Winthrop, John Quincy Adams, Truman Smith, Ogden Hoffman, John C. Clark, Francis Granger, Millard Fillmore, Daniel D. Barnard, John Sergeant, Henry A. Wise, Edward Stanley, Lewis Williams, John Bell, &c., in the House of Representatives. President HARRISON had been succeeded by Vice-President TYLER, whose then unpronounced course and policy awakened intense solicitude both in Congress and throughout the country. That crisis in our affairs brought many prominent politicians to Washington, and among them the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*. Mr. WEED passed much of his leisure time at my room on Pennsylvania-avenue. One evening during our walk on Capitol Hill, we called on Senator MOREHEAD, of Kentucky, with whom we found Senator MANGAM, of North Carolina, where, with good cigars, rare Bourbon, and spirited conversation, we passed an agreeable evening. Finally, just before the small hours, we took our leave. Senator MOREHEAD followed us to the door, and said that he had desired all the evening to make a communication to us, but had been restrained by the circumstance that it related to a question pending in Executive Session of the Senate. Impressed, however, as he was, with the knowledge that a great wrong was to be done, and feeling that he could confide in our discretion, he had determined to "free his mind." He then informed us that the Senate had been canvassed, and that Mr. EVERETT's nomination as Minister to England would be rejected on account of his abolition sentiments. He said that he deprecated such a result as unjust to Mr. EVERETT, but still more because it would occasion injurious agitation throughout the country. He said that Mr. CLAY, though opposed to the movement, only intended to give a silent vote for Mr. EVERETT. We expressed surprise that a majority of the Senate could be induced to commit an act of such reckless injustice, and after a little further conversation, he invited us back, and informed Mr. MANGAM that he had confided a Senate secret to us. The latter gentleman then joined in the conversation, confirming Mr. MOREHEAD's assurance that Mr. EVERETT's rejection was inevitable. He added that the leading Southern Senators, having decided to make the issue, most of the Democratic Senators from Northern States would be constrained to go with them, to which, with emphatic earnestness, Mr. WEED replied: "This great danger must be avoided. The effect of Mr. EVERETT's rejection for such a cause would arouse a feeling of popular indignation throughout the whole country." The Senators replied that if we could do anything to avert this evil, they would rejoice heartily, but that they had no power and but little hope. As we proceeded down the avenue, Mr. WEED repeated and reiterated, "This must be stopped—the country can't afford the agitation." Arriving at my room, I inquired how Mr. WEED proposed to "stop it?" He replied: "By appealing to the people through the Press," adding, "if the responses get here in season Senators will recover their senses." He then wrote a brief letter to the Baltimore *Patriot*, announcing the fact that Mr. EVERETT was to be rejected as Minister to England on account of his alleged abolition sentiments, and appealing earnestly to the people to raise their voices against it. He then indicated the names of papers in Wilmington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Cincinnati, Trenton, New-York, New-Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Providence, Boston, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c., &c., throughout the adjacent Northern and Western States. And we both went to work "with a will," writing letters in spirit, like that to the Baltimore *Patriot*, to some twenty or twenty-five journals. This, together with several letters to prominent individuals, occupied us till long after sunrise. Between 6 and 7 A. M. we deposited our letters in the mail car. After breakfast, similar letters were written to Whig editors in Richmond, Norfolk, Winchester, and Raleigh. By the mail of that evening, the Baltimore *Patriot* was received at Washington, containing the letter addressed to it, accompanied by a vigorous editorial, denouncing the rejection of Mr. EVERETT in the strongest terms. Similar responses from day to day were received from all, or nearly all the journals to which we had written. The whole country seemed to have been impulsively aroused to avert an impending evil. And before action was had in Executive Session upon Mr. EVERETT's nomination, a very wholesome atmosphere pervaded not only the Hall of Representatives, but the Senate Chamber. And Mr. EVERETT's nomination, instead of being rejected, as was contemplated, was confirmed. Mr. CLAY, whose first intention was not to participate in the debate, was moved partly by the provocation and opportunity which Mr. KING's threat gave him, and partly in respect to a public sentiment to which he was ever obedient, to make the eloquent and significant reply so happily remembered by Senator MOREHEAD. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

AUBURN, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In the case of GEO. F. GRAY against FISK, Jr., BELDEN & Co., a motion was made recently before Judge SPENCER, in the Superior Court, to set aside the report of J. R. DOOLITTLE, referee, on the ground that it was rendered as the result of "impressions" obtained from the defendants outside the case. The action, as was fully reported in the TIMES, at the time of this motion, was to recover a large amount, as a balance alleged to be due to plaintiff from defendants, on numerous transactions in gold and stocks. Judge SPENCER has now rendered his decision denying plaintiff's motion, with $10 costs.

The trial of Dr. LUND for malpractice was, yesterday, resumed in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions. Dr. YOULIN was sworn, the testimony elicited was similar to that offered by the other physicians. JAMES KELLY, the brother-in-law of Mr. COATES, whose death, it is alleged, was caused by Dr. LUND, next testified. His evidence concerned the directions of the physicians, and the facts connected with Mr. COATES' illness and death. Dr. CULVER was next called and cross-examined. None of the testimony differs materially from that before given. The evidence for the prosecution is not yet concluded, and the case will probably not be concluded before the latter part of next week.

JOHN SPALDIN, charged with stealing $15 from BRIDGET MURPHY, was acquitted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. WALTER BURKE, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing clothing worth $100. PATRICK DOYLE, accused of the same offense, was acquitted. WILLIAM HENRY, a colored man, who, being a little disorderly on election night, was [illegible] sent up to the Island, [illegible] in consideration of his wife and family.

The exhibition of those remarkable views, the Wonders of the Arctic Regions, by the oxy-hydrogen light, opens to-night at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, with the full descriptive lecture by Dr. HAYES. The entire receipts to-night and to-morrow night will be given by Dr. HAYES and Mr. BRADFORD to the Young Woman's Home. The pictures are shown twenty feet length, and are wonderful beyond belief.

A very interesting entertainment took place last evening, at the Universalist Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, in the form of an allegory and tableaux representing the striking episodes in the life of Joseph and his brethren. The entertainment was under the direction of Mr. FROST, and the characters were represented by several young people of the Sunday-school. It will be repeated this evening.

Prof. C. F. CHANDLER lectured last evening at Steinway Hall on "Our Gas-lights," before a large and intelligent audience. He described the process of making gas, drew attention to the great superiority of gas-light over any other, and remarked on the various grades of advancement from its invention to the present time. Speaking of the qualities it possessed which frequently sent forth a most offensive odor, and to which a large share of public attention was recently directed in this City, he reminded his hearers that this was in reality a public protection, [illegible] when united with the air [illegible] an explosive and endanger public safety.

A grand concert in aid of the organ fund of the First Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, N. J., takes place in the church this evening. The music will be furnished by Miss P. Hewlett, Miss Anna E. Cary, soprano; Miss Rossiter, alto; Mr. William Mason, Mr. Edward Jardine, organists; Mr. Charles Hall, basso; Miss Fannie C. Beach, accompanist, and a chorus of twenty efficient voices, under the direction of Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON.

Yesterday Judge WOODRUFF directed a commission to issue in the suit brought by JAMES BROWNE and HERMAN A. KRONGER against FISK, GOULD, and others, for about $3,500,000, the amount claimed as difference between the purchases and sales of gold during the celebrated Black Friday gold panic. The commission authorizes the defense to take the evidence of EUGENE ZUNDY, a resident of Berlin, Prussia.

The fifth annual ball of Columbia Lodge No. 484 F. and A. M., was held last evening at Apollo Hall, and proved a brilliant success. The following are a few of those present: WM. H. SMITH and lady, GEO. MELLISH and lady, J. A. LEVY and lady, GEO. R. WALKER and lady, CHAS. F. HARTMAN and lady, and many others.

The third annual ball of Unity Lodge, No. 687, I. O. of G. T., took place last evening at Lyric Hall, and over two hundred young persons participated in the enjoyment of the occasion. The arrangements were perfect throughout and reflect the highest credit on the Floor and Reception Committees. The following were among those present: Miss Mitchell, Miss Finlay, Miss Bowden, Miss Culley, Miss Chapman, Miss Glover, J. B. Russell and wife, E. A. Tromper, D. L. Buchanan, and George Bowman.

Controller R. B. CONNOLLY, M. T. BRENNAN, the Sheriff elect, PETER B. SWEENY, Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH, and other leading politicians, were in consultation at Police Headquarters yesterday. The nature of their deliberations did not transpire.

The case of the steamer *Florida*, seized a short time ago on a charge of being intended for use as a Cuban privateer, was yesterday adjourned at the United States District Court until Monday.

BROOKLYN.

PATRICK HAYDEN and TIMOTHY MADDEN, liquor dealers by profession, and dog-fighters from choice, were arrested, yesterday, on complaint of PATRICK HANDLEY, for highway robbery. He alleges that on the 20th of September last he held the responsible trust of stake-holder in a "canine combat," in which these gentlemen were principals on one side, and had $100 put up upon the result, while THOMAS GUIDDINGS had up an equal amount on their opponent, and that, the fight having been broken up by roughs, these sportsmen attacked him with pistols, and forced him to "fork over" the amount named, in view of which he now charges them with the crime named. The case will be treated today by Justice WALSH.

The Board of Excise had the following liquor-dealers arrested, yesterday, for selling whisky without a license: THOMAS EVANS, "Maison Dorée," Montague-street, near Clinton; SAMUEL WHITMAN, Franklin-street, near Greene; JAMES W. HIPPLINS, Union-avenue, corner of Box-street; THOMAS DILLON, Huron-street, near Union-avenue; HENRY REITHEIMER, No. 173 Myrtle-avenue; JOHN MCNAMARA, corner Pearl and John streets. They will be tried today by Justices WALSH and VOORHIES.

PATRICK DUNN and JOHN O'NIEL, inspectors of election in Long Island City, were arrested yesterday for permitting interested parties to canvass the vote at the last election, and for closing the doors to the exclusion of the citizens while the canvass was going on. They were held to answer in $10,000 by Judge BENEDICT in the United States Court.

MINNIE J. MILLER sued CHARLES FOSTER and JANE, his wife, for $1,000 damages, alleged to have been inflicted on her by the malicious prosecution of the latter. The jury rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for six cents.

The income of the Water Department at present is $600,000 per annum, out of which the interest on the water debt, $430,000, has to be paid, which leaves a margin of $170,000 to "run" the establishment; but such is the policy pursued that last year there was a deficiency of $123,000.

The small-pox hospital at Flatbush is now completely filled with patients, and in order to make room for other unfortunates, the Board of Health talk about securing the old Truant Home. A meeting to decide the matter will be held this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

A sad accident followed by one still worse occurred in Newark on Wednesday evening. ERASTUS HUGHEY, of the firm of VAN AMBURG & HUGHEY, was driving with two other men across the Morris and Essex Railroad at Nesbitt-street. The driver attempted to pass before an advancing train, but just as the wagon was on the track the men became alarmed and sprang from the wagon. Mr. HUGHEY caught his foot, fell on the track and was struck by the cow-catcher. He was taken up stunned, but not supposed to be mortally hurt, and was conveyed home on a stretcher. While going up some stairs to the entrance of his house, he rolled from the stretcher and fell heavily to the ground and died soon after. An inquest will be held.

The convention to consider the subject of a revision of the charter of Jersey City will meet on Monday evening. The charter of the city will probably undergo a very thorough revision this Winter, or be entirely thrown aside and replaced by a new one.

The report of the City Treasurer of Jersey City for the month ending Nov. 30, shows an expenditure of $324,000, with receipts amounting to $520,000, leaving a balance in favor of the city of over $196,000.

The examination of MATTHEW GARRIGAN, of No. 38 Mechanic-street, Newark, charged with having attempted to fire his place of business a few days since, commenced before Justice FARR yesterday, and was adjourned till this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Mayor of Newark has signed the ordinance for the paving of High-street with the Telford pavement, and the work of laying it will at once be commenced.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Court-martial which convened at Detroit to try Capt. Walker, of the First Infantry, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, found the accused not guilty, and he has been restored to duty. Lieut.-Col. Alexander S. Webb, unassigned, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States by the President, under the new Army act. Col. Webb, who served as Brevet Major-General during the war, served as Chief of Staff to Gen. Meade, and acted as Chief Marshal at the inauguration of President Grant; Capt. L. Walker and Lieut. G. W. Smith, at their own request have been honorably discharged from the service under the same act. First-Lieut. M. Walker, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment.

Assistant Pay-master James E. Cann has been ordered to duty in the office of the Inspector at the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut.-Commander Baker and First-Assistant Engineer Allen, have been detached from the *Dictator*, and Lieut.-Commander Nichols from the *Terror*, and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Pay-master McGowan has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*. Master John A. Vaughan has resigned.

One hundred recruits have been ordered from New-York to San Diego, Cal., to recruit the Twenty-first Infantry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and the account. American Securities easier: United States Five-Twenty Bonds, '62, 88¾; '65, 88¼; '67s, 89¼; Ten-Forties, 87⅞. Stocks steady. Erie, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 111⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4½ P. M.—TALLOW closed with a declining tendency. LINSEED-OIL declining, closed at £32 10s.@£33.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—The market is slow for the better class of stock, but holders are firm; the receipts continue to be light, being 271 cars, against 337 the same day of last week. Light Cattle are in somewhat better demand; the sales today were 38 head Illinois, averaging 1,380 lbs., at $7 25; 41 do. averaging 1,089 lbs., at $5 50; 23 Ohio, averaging 1,496 lbs., at $5 65; 30 do., averaging 1,470 lbs., at $5 75; 17 Kentucky, averaging 1,565 lbs., at $6 25; 40 Indiana, averaging 1,317 lbs., at $6 30; 39 Canada, 1,065 to 1,176 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25. SHEEP dull and prices a shade lower; sales, 177 head Ohio, averaging 87 lbs., at $4 75; 463 Michigan, 75@77 lbs., at $5 00; 77 [illegible] lbs., at $5; 23 Canada Lambs, averaging 83 lbs., at [illegible]. HOGS lower, but all selling at $6 65@$7 00 for common to extra.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 03½@$1 03¾; during the afternoon, [illegible] at $1 03⅜ cash and seller December for No. 2. CORN dull at 49c. for Old; 46c. for New; during the afternoon, inactive. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 39½c. RYE quiet and steady at 66c. BARLEY dull; No. 2, 75c. HIGHWINES firm at 84c., iron bound. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $16 25@$16 50. LARD 11½c. Live HOGS active at $6 10@$6 40. Dressed HOGS firm at $7 25@$7 50. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 18,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales of car-lots No. 1 and 2 Red Winter at $1 38; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 35. CORN, 81c.@82c. OATS held at 57½c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 ⅌ cwt. for Bolted; $1 70 for Unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, [illegible]. Railroad Freights [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—COTTON unchanged; Middling Upland, [illegible]. CLOVER-SEED in good demand at 10¼c.@10½c. TIMOTHY and FLAXSEED unchanged. FLOUR very dull and weak; Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25. Spring WHEAT, [illegible] Pennsylvania; [illegible] Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT in fair demand; Indiana Red, $1 40@$1 45; Amber, $1 45@$1 50. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 72c.@73c. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firm; Rio, 15c.@17c. gold; Laguayra, 15¾c. gold. PROVISIONS dull and declining. Mess PORK, $20@$20 50. LARD, 13c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm, with a fair demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR—Demand light, holders firm; Family, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT—Demand light; holders firm; Red, $1 15@$1 18. CORN firm, with a fair demand, at 50c.@52c. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 38c.@40c. RYE dull and drooping; $1@$1 05 offered. Mess PORK dull and drooping; $19 asked, but little demand. LARD quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 10¼c., 25 days in salt. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $6 25@$6 40. WHISKY in good demand at full prices; sales at 85c.@87c. Green MEATS dull; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@11c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and weak; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 25; No. 2 held $1 20; $1 19 offered. CORN advancing with a fair demand; new High Mixed, 51c.; new Low Mixed and Michigan, 49c. OATS firm with a light demand; No. 1, 43½c.; No. 2, 42c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 73 hhds. at [illegible] for common to good Lugs; $8 75@$21 for Low to Fine. BAGGING firm; Hemp and Flax, 27c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 14¾c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. HOGS lower; extra Choice, $6 50; Medium and Heavy, $6 15@$6 40. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK—$19 50. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. LARD—prime Leaf in tierces, 13c.; Keg, 14c. WHISKY steady at 85c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—FLOUR firm; extra Spring, $4 75. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 03½; No. 2 do., $1 07. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 at 40c. CORN dull and nominal. RYE firm; sales of No. 1 at 68c. BARLEY nominal. Mess PORK, $18 50. Dressed HOGS firmer at $7 50@$7 62½. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—COTTON easier; Middling, 14⅞c.@15⅛c.; sales, 7,800 bales; net receipts, 15,049 bales; coastwise, 642 bales; total, 15,691 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,910 bales; to the Continent, 2,380 bales, to Bremen; coastwise, 1,663 bales; stock, 184,475 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—COTTON steady at 14¼c.; receipts, 3,195 bales; shipments, 7,145 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 68c.@70c. OATS quiet and unchanged. LARD—Tierce, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk MEATS dull and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—WHEAT dull and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 23; No. 2 Red, $1 20. CORN firmer; New Shelled, 58c. OATS steady at 45c. PETROLEUM dull; Refined, 26c.; Crude, $4.

NORFOLK, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 2,675 bales; exports, coastwise, 385 bales; stock, 3,270 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8.—COTTON in light demand; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 1,800 bales; net receipts, 4,780 bales; exports to the continent, 1,097 bales; coastwise, 15 bales; stock, 74,377 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 45c. ROSIN steady; Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE steady. TAR, $1 75. COTTON quiet and firm; Low Middling, 14c.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 8.—The COTTON market is active, but prices are easy at 14¼c. for Middling; sales, 1,270 bales; receipts, 1,600 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; sales, 2,500 bales; net receipts, 3,632 bales; exports coastwise 343 bales; stock, 54,733 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 283 bales; exports coastwise, 687 bales; stock, 38,977 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 31; No. 1, $1 28@$1 29. Oats active; White 45c.@46c. HOGS dull, at $7 62½@$7 75.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling, 15¾c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 104 bales; coastwise, 199 bales; total, 303 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON—Middling, 14c.; sales small; net receipts, 263 bales; exports, coastwise, 324 bales; stock, 1,434 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 8.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 14¾c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2,286 bales; stock, 30,860 bales.

[Advertisement.]
To be always happy, festive, gay,
Call on KNOX without delay,
Buy a hat that's in the style,
And when you meet your friend he'll "smile."
KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

America	Dec. 10	New-York	Bremen
France	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	Dec. 10	New-York	Brest
City of Washington	Dec. 10	New-York	Liverpool
India	Dec. 10	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ.

Cleopatra	Dec. 8	New-York	Vera Cruz

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Washington*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 12½ P. M. For France, via Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail. For German States, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M., 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 8—In steam-ship *Siberia*, for Liverpool—Mrs. Hartutt and 2 daughters, R. M. McCarter, W. England, Edward England, G. Leal, Rev. M. Messalt, Rev. S. Phillips, I. C. Hanston, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Spencer and child, W. Milner, R. Nutt, C. Butler, C. G. Hope, Dr. C. H. Bennett, H. Hengren.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 8.—In steam-ship *Abyssinia*, from Liverpool—Mrs. Leroy, child and nurse, Master Leroy, Mr. Sheppard, Miss Greaham, Mr. Donthill, Mr. Morton, R. R. Andrews, W. J. Roe and wife, G. P. Plant and wife, Mr. Dibble and wife, J. Sevier, J. F. Sterling, Mr. Gunnard, Mr. Barnier and wife, Miss Barnier, Mr. Crane and nephew, Mr. Mellis and daughter and maid, Mr. Mellis, Jr., Miss Howes, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Gresham and wife, Dr. Calbert and wife, Mr. Findley, Mr. Otis, Mr. Patrick and brother, Mr. Johnston, Sr., Mrs. Johnston, Jr., and child, Mr. Williams and son, Mr. Tobias, lady and daughter, Mr. Bell, wife, child and nurse, Miss Tuckerman, H. H. Martin, J. White, Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Carr and 2 children, Mr. Eland, 2 children and maid, R. Brown, J. G. Smith, Mr. Frith, Mr. Howat, Mr. Pennard, Mr. Harse, J. P. Tuckerman, J. F. Corbin, R. W. Corbin, R. Wardrop, W. W. Packard, Mr. Johnstone and brother, Mr. Lackie, Mr. Crowe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Varley and wife, Mr. Dardier, G. L. Elliott, Miss Williams, Mr. McKay, wife, child and maid, F. de Peyster, E. Price and wife, H. T. Paul, J. Goggin, G. W. Savage, Mr. Essex, Rev. R. Frazenberg, Mr. Cartwright, T. Smith, Mr. Stagnam, Mr. Livandais, Mr. Rosse, wife and daughter, Mrs. Morris and maid, Mr. Greve, Mr. Young, E. Lamott, Mr. Lunarda, Mr. Deleplaine, F. Herrmann, Mr. Ocard, F. G. Secardi, Mr. Larrouse, Mr. Phillips, F. A. Denison, E. Buckley, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Pinckney and wife, Miss Stewart and sister, Mr. Griffin and nephew, Mr. Hearn, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Forsman, Mr. Otis, Mr. Francklyn.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:12 | Sun sets....4:32 | Moon rises....1:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.8:17 | Gov. Island.9:06 | Hell Gate....10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Hornet, Hudson, Nassau, N. P., Geo. W. Brown; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Fanita, Deane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Ditty, Davis, Philadelphia; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, Murray, Fer[illegible]

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 AND 567 BROADWAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC-BOXES FROM GENEVA. ALSO, FROM THEIR LONDON AGENT, A VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AMERICAN PIANOS
AT THE
PARIS EXPOSITION!
CHICKERING & SONS
TRIUMPHANT AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
Chickering & Sons
WERE AWARDED THE
Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and
FIRST GOLD MEDAL
for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.
A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the ONE PRICE SYSTEM, adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.
In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price, THE SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.
Every Piano is Fully Warranted.
WAREROOMS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

WALTHAM WATCHES.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
BALL, BLACK & CO., 565 and 567 Broadway.

A STATE BOND AND RAILROAD BOND BOTH IN ONE.
The 8 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY R. R. CO.
INDORSED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
The road already completed, its traffic already established, its net earnings already double its interest on the first mortgage bonds, and increasing at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. The road free from debt, and the proceeds of the bonds to be devoted to building a bridge from the present terminus near Mobile into that city, and to increase its equipment now immediately needed, to avail of the traffic brought to it by the recent completion of the road from New-Orleans to Mobile. The best route now from New-Orleans, Mobile and the Gulf to New-York and the North. Road 182 miles long. Mortgage about $13,000 per mile, almost the smallest on the market. The mortgage rigorous in securing the bondholders, and in default of the payment of interest by the Company, the obligation of the State of Alabama to pay the same distinct and immediate.

DEBT OF ALABAMA.
Direct, about $6,000,000; indirect, for indorsements on completed roads, about $7,000,000, the latter amply secured on property of double the value of the indorsement, and the law permitting indorsement terminating Nov. 1, 1871. About twelve years ago the State had about double its present debt, which it paid off up to the breaking out of the war, reducing it to about $4,500,000, and now the State has double the population, and more than four times the wealth.
The stock owned and road in hands of men of highest character and capacity.
The security examined thoroughly, and recommended to fiduciaries and careful investors.
About two-thirds of the bonds are sold, and a portion of the rest for sale at 95 and accrued interest by
SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., 18 WALL-ST.

MIDLAND BONDS
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$100, $500 and $1,000.
These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.
The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.
The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.
Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:
GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.
The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $42,709 17, equal to $324,510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 126 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 21 miles.
The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $275,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.
Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of [illegible]. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings [illegible], which is [illegible] in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.
I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.
The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.
For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER LAST HAVING MADE,
AT PANIC PRICES,
IN LYONS AND OTHER MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF EUROPE,
IMMENSE PURCHASES OF
SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &C.,
HAVE DECIDED TO OPEN,
ON
MONDAY, Dec. 12,
A NEW DEPARTMENT
IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE 4TH-AV. SIDE,
WHERE THEY WILL EXHIBIT
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK
OF
SILKS, SATINS, &C.,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FREEMAN & BURR'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y.
All the Popular Styles.
All the Latest Novelties.
All the Newest Fabrics.
FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK IS OF unparalleled extent and variety. It embraces Suits, Overcoats and Clothing of every description for all ages and all classes and occasions. Their immense business enables them to fix prices on the very lowest scale of profits, and give purchasers the utmost value for their money.

OVERCOATS, $6.	SUITS, $12.
OVERCOATS, $10.	SUITS, $15.
OVERCOATS, $15.	SUITS, $20.
OVERCOATS, $20.	SUITS, $25.
OVERCOATS, $25.	SUITS, $30.
OVERCOATS, $30.	SUITS, $35.
OVERCOATS, $35.	SUITS, $40.
OVERCOATS, $40.	SUITS, $45.
OVERCOATS, $45.	SUITS, $50.
OVERCOATS, $50.	SUITS, $60.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING has always been a specialty with FREEMAN & BURR. The stock for the present season embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $6.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $10.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $12.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $15.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $18.
BOYS' WINTER SUITS, $20.
ORDERS BY LETTER.—THE EASY and accurate system for SELF MEASURE introduced by FREEMAN & BURR enables parties in any part of the country to order CLOTHING direct from them with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Price List and Fashion Plate, sent FREE on application.

Patterson Brothers,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE,
No. 27 Park-row,
ARE CLOSING THEIR
Skate Department,
AND OFFER THE STOCK
AT RETAIL
AT PRICES
VERY MUCH BELOW ITS VALUE.

REMOVAL.
It having been reported that we are to add a retail department to our business, we take this opportunity to inform our friends and the public that WE SHALL SELL NO GOODS AT RETAIL at our new store, but shall use the entire building, No. 350 Broadway, for our legitimate business of importing, manufacturing and selling Men's Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

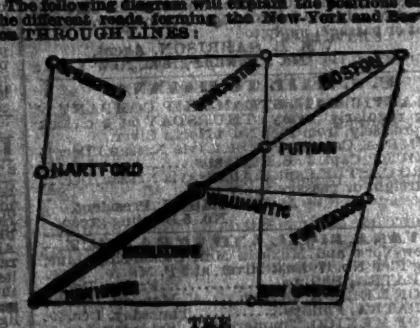
$9 TO $25! CHRISTMAS! $9 TO $25! Give a STOVE to your wife! We will sell those beautiful and delightful BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS, for thirty days, at reduction of $9 to $25, according to size. NATIONAL STOVE WORKS, Nos. 239 and 241 Water-st.

LONDON FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GAME-BOXES, CARD-BOXES, LIQUOR-CASES, CIGAR-BOXES, STATIONERY CABINETS, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS AND FOLIOS IN POLLARD OAK, ONYX, COROMANDEL AND OTHER CHOICE WOODS, SOME WITH RICH GILT MOUNTINGS, JUST RECEIVED BY
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

$2,825,000
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,
Interest at 8 per cent. in Currency, or 7 per cent. in Gold,
At the option of the holder, secured by a first mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile, upon the trunk line of road, from the City of NEW-ORLEANS to the Western boundary of Louisiana, a distance of 226 MILES, in the direction of HOUSTON, Texas; the same being the Louisiana Division of the railroad of THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from the City of Mobile, Ala., to the City of Houston, Texas, a distance of 475 MILES. These bonds are payable, forty years from their date, and are secured by a first mortgage, made to Hon. OAKES AMES and Hon. E. D. MORGAN, Trustees, upon the Louisiana Division of the road, with the equipment, real estate and franchise pertaining thereto. The principal of the bonds is payable in New-York in currency, or in London, in sterling, at the rate of £200 for each $1,000; the interest is payable in January and July of each year, at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. in currency, in New-York, or at the rate of £7 for each coupon of $40, in London, at the option of the holder, in all cases, and FREE OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX. By the terms of the mortgage, a sinking fund is provided, to be paid to the Trustees and invested by them, only in these bonds, sufficient to pay the whole amount of the bonds at their maturity. The Mobile Division of the Company's road, extending from New-Orleans to Mobile, has been constructed and equipped in the very best manner, and is now opened for traffic. The road of the Texas Division, extending from the western boundary of Louisiana to the City of Houston, will be opened for traffic in a few months. The Louisiana Division, upon which the mortgage securing these bonds is made, is now being constructed, and the first section of sixty miles will be opened for traffic early in January; and the Company expect to finish the whole division in about twelve months thereafter. The prompt completion of this division of the road is amply assured by the resources of the Company, which are applicable to the construction and equipment thereof, viz.:

Cash subscription by stockholders, 35 per cent. of which has been paid and balance to be paid at rate of 5 per cent. each month	[illegible]
8 per cent. Bonds of the State of Louisiana, donated by the State to the Company, for this Division of its road	2,350,000
Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana	2,325,000
	$7,075,000
First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds now offered for sale	2,825,000
Total	$9,900,000

The above resources being amply sufficient for the construction of this division of the Company's road, amply assures its prompt completion, and entitles its first mortgage bonds to be considered as one of the most safe and desirable securities ever offered for sale in this market. This road is owned by a company of capitalists, who have furnished all the means for the other divisions of the road, without offering to the public any of its securities, and under whose supervision the line is being constructed and equipped in the most thorough manner, and when completed, the track and equipment will compare favorably with that of any other road in the United States. The revenue of the road is amply assured by the large traffic already existing between the cities upon its line, and from the country which will be tributary to it.
The Company offer these bonds for sale at ninety-two and one-half per cent. and accrued interest, recommending them to investors as an undoubted security in every respect.
Circulars, with maps of the line of the road, and full particulars concerning it, furnished on application to the Treasurer of the Company, at its office, No. 21 Pine-st.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, President; JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Vice-President; LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Treasurer.
EDWIN D. MORGAN, Chairman,
OAKES AMES,
HENRY C. GARDNER,
Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1870.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON AIR LINE ROAD.
The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:


THE
New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic RAILROAD
cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.
It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.
Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York. EMPIRE S. M. CO.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
For Holiday Presents.
HOWARD & CO.
No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.